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[ONE PENNY.]

THE O'CONNELL CELEBRATION IN IRELAND.

LAST week was a stirring one for Dublin, and the 14th of May will, indeed, be remembered as a red-letter-day throughout Ireland; for it was then that the remains of O'Connell, the "illustrious liberator" of that country, as he is called by many, were removed, after having lain for twenty-two years in a temporary resting place in Glasnevin Cemetery, to a crypt constructed for their reception beneath the round tower, which was erected in his honour some years ago. After the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century the Irish capital, which resounded with the thunder of his eloquence, is still without any visible memorial of the idol of the people. Some fatality seems to have marred the attempts which have been made in moments of popular remorse to remove what was felt to be a national reproach. A colossal statue of marble which stood in the City-hall, and alone redeemed the neglect of the citizens, was removed about a year ago, despite the remonstrances of many who predicted the result, and was placed in front of the building. The imprudence of the change, though it was well intended, was soon apparent in the discolouration of the figure; and to prevent the disin-

tegration by an unfriendly climate of one of the few creditable works of art which Dublin possesses, it was found necessary to bring it back to its old place. Another statue is in preparation by Foley, and will occupy a site in Sackville-street, commanding a view of the old Conciliation-hall, the scene of O'Connell's political triumphs. Its completion, which has been delayed by many circumstances, is anxiously awaited by all the followers of the "Liberator," who desire to efface the stigma of ingratitude which has rested upon the metropolis. Even the monument which Dr. Petrie designed in his honour for Glasnevin Cemetery is still unfinished. The original design included a mortuary chapel and memorial cross, as well as the round tower. Only the tower has been completed. The removal of the remains to the crypt, which was the object of the ceremonial last week, was resolved upon in consequence of remonstrances addressed to the committee upon the unsuitableness of the place in which they had so long lain. The proceedings were mainly of a religious character, though it was, of course, impossible to divest the subject of the political signification which essentially belonged to it. Although it wanted the attractions

of a popular spectacle which many thousands would have thronged to witness, it brought together an immense concourse. The numbers are variously estimated, but there were probably about 10,000 present. A reverential feeling pervaded the whole assembly, which included members of the several corporations of Ireland, about 200 Roman Catholic priests, the surviving relatives and personal friends as well as political associates of O'Connell, and a large number of respectable citizens. In front of the crypt a platform was erected, on which was an altar, which stood under an awning of black and white, with a background of crape, which heightened the sepulchral impressiveness of the scene. At one side of the altar was a "throne" for the Cardinal and chairs for the other prelates. Below the platform were spacious marquees and enclosures for the friends of the deceased and other persons invited to witness the ceremony. The children of several schools were marshalled on the ground, for whom this occasion had a novel and suggestive interest, and among the vast multitudes which filled the city of the dead were many who had listened to the voice of the great leader and recalled many well-remembered



"THE SURPRISE OF THE FOX."—(See Page 1181.)



incidents in his remarkable career. At 11 o'clock the procession of clergy and students, who, with the prelates, all wore their ecclesiastical robes was formed at the "O'Connell circle," as the enclosed space was called where the remains lay, and proceeded to the crypt by a winding route, which unfolded its extent and displayed its strangely picturesque elements as it moved through the masses of dark foliage, which hung in melancholy beauty around groups of stately monuments, a choir of priests the while chanting the *Miserere*. The procession was composed of members of the Cemeteries Committee, over 1,000 teachers and pupils of the Christian Brothers and other schools, deputations from the municipal corporations of Ireland, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Bellew, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, Judge O'Brien, Judge Lynch, Master Murphy, Sir Dominic Corrigan, Sir James Power, Sir Percy Nugent, &c. Next came the regular and secular clergy, two and two, with thurifers, acolytes, and cross bearers, and the Bishops preceding the Cardinal Archbishop. After these were the following members of the O'Connell family:—Mr. D. O'Connell, D.L., Darrynabeg; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Connell, Mr. D. J. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. O'Connell, jun., Mr. C. O'Connell Fitzsimon, Mrs. French, Mrs. O'Connell French, Mrs. John O'Connell, and Miss O'Connell, Mrs. P. Hayes, Dr. Redmond, M.D., Mr. Wright, Mr. J. Leyne, Mr. R. Leyne, Miss Blake, and Mr. A. Comyn. When they had arrived at the crypt and taken their appointed places, a grand Pontifical high mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, assisted by other clergymen. At the conclusion the benediction was pronounced by his Eminence, and the Very Rev. Thomas Burke delivered an eloquent panegyric upon the character of O'Connell. In the course of his address, after giving a sketch of the "Liberator's" career, he made the following allusion to the great achievement of emancipation, and the crowning work of the present day, which is the result of his first victory:—

"O'Connell led them against the strongest citadel in the world, and even as the walls of the city of old crumbled to dust at the sound of his trumpet, so, at the sound of his mighty voice, who spoke in the name of a united people, the lintels of the doors were moved, and the gates were opened which 300 years of prejudice and prejudice closed and barred against our people; the first decree of our liberation went forth; on the 13th of April, 1849, Catholic Emancipation was proclaimed, and seven millions of Catholic Irishmen entered into the nation's Legislature in the person of O'Connell. It was the first and the greatest victory of peace which our age had witnessed, the grandest triumph of justice and of truth, the most glorious victory of the genius of one man, and the first great act of homage which Ireland's rulers paid to the religion of the people, and which Ireland's people paid to the great principle of peaceful agitation. Ireland called him 'The Liberator.' For Ireland he lived, and for Ireland he died. The people whom he had so faithfully served, whom he loved with a love second only to his love for God, were decimated by a visitation the most terrible that the world ever witnessed; the nations of the earth trembled, and men grew pale at the sight of Ireland's desolation. Her tale of famine, of misery, of death, was told in every land. Her people fled affrighted from the soil which had forgotten its ancient bounty, or died, their white lips uttering the last faint cry for bread. All this the aged father of his country beheld. Neither his genius, nor his eloquence, nor his love could now save his people, and the spirit was crushed which had borne him triumphantly through all dangers and toil; the heart broke within him—that brave and generous heart which had never known fear, and whose ruling passion was love for Ireland. The man whose terrible voice in life shook the highest tribunals of earth in imperious demands for justice to Ireland now sought the Apostles' tomb—Rome—that from that threshold of Heaven he might put up a cry for mercy to his country and his people, and offer up his life for his native land; and on the shores of the Mediterranean the weary traveller lay down to die. He, however, had led a mighty nation to the opening of 'the right way,' and directed her first and doubtful steps in the path of conciliation and justice to Ireland. Time, which ever works out the designs of God, has carried the nation forward in the glorious way. With firmer steps, with undaunted soul, with high resolve of justice, peace and conciliation, the work begun by Ireland's Liberator progresses in this our day. Chains are being forged for our country, but they are chains of gold to bind up all discordant elements in the empire, so that all men shall dwell together as brothers in the land. If we cannot have the blessing of religious unity, so as 'to be all of one mind,' we shall have 'the next great blessing that Heaven can give,' the peace that springs from perfect religious liberty and equality. All this do we owe to the man whose memory we recall to-day, to the principles which he taught us, which illustrated his life, and which, in the triumph of Catholic Emancipation, pointed out to the Irish people the true secret of their strength, the true way of progress, and the sure road to victory. The dream of his life is being realized to-day. He had ever sighed to be able to extend to his Protestant fellow-countrymen the hand of perfect friendship, which only exists where there is perfect equality, and to enter with him into the compact of the true peace which is founded in justice. Time, which buries in utter oblivion so many names and so many memories, will exalt him in his work. The day has already dawned, and is ripening to its perfect goal, when Irishmen of every creed will remember O'Connell, and celebrate him as the common friend and the greatest benefactor of their country."

The Cardinal then performed the burial service. The coffin was lowered into the crypt, while the friends clustered mournfully around, and fair hands paid a transient though touching tribute of grateful remembrance by casting flowers upon it as it descended into the gloomy chamber. The crypt is in the form of an altar tomb, with three perforated panels through which the coffin can be seen. It is elaborately ornamented with Celtic emblems, and rests on a slab of Kilkenny marble. The outer coffin, which had been decayed, was replaced by a new one in Irish oak, which bore the following inscription:—

"Daniel O'Connell,
"Hibernia's Liberator,
"Ad Limina Apostolorum Pergit,
"Die XV. Maii, MDCCCXLVII.
"Genesio Obdormivit in Domino
"Anno Natus Septuaginta Tres.
"R.I.P."

The anniversary of his death would have been celebrated by having the funeral ceremony on the 15th, but it would have interfered with a holy festival of the Roman Catholic Church, and it was therefore kept on an earlier day. The month of May, it may be observed, was an ill-fated one for O'Connell. Three years before his actual death he was consigned to his political tomb by the sentence of the Court of Queen's Bench, under which he was committed, on the 30th of May, 1844, to Richmond Bridewell, on a conviction for

conspiracy. He was afterwards released by the decision of the House of Lords, condemning the judgment of the court below; but he never recovered from the effects of the blow, and the dissensions which followed broke his noble spirit.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

THE FASHIONS.

THOUGH we spoke at considerable length in our last number on the new spring bonnets, we have not forgotten that we promised to describe other elegant models, and we will proceed at once, therefore, to fulfil the pleasant task. Just now, in Paris, green chapeaux, styled Vert-Vert, after Offenbach's opera comique, are very much in vogue even among those whose complexions suffer sadly from the severe test to which they are subjected. They are mostly in crape or tulle bouillonné, and are trimmed with feathers of the same shade and bunches of white lilac or acacia blossoms, or with purple berries and white buds. Some are varied with narrow bands of velvet or coques of satin ribbon, and have white convolvuli trailing over them, or clusters of pink hyacinths posed at the side; the strings are of satin or tulle indifferently, or are formed by a combination of the two. Chapeaux in rose-coloured crape bouillonné will be trimmed at the top with a large satin bow and a small pink ostrich feather, which curls gracefully over a tuft of primroses; others with coronals of glittering emerald green beetles' wings have a large rose posed at the side, with a sprig of leaves trailing over the chignon.

Although the fashion inclines to the material or trimming of the chapeau being of a contrasting shade of colour to the robe, instead of matching it, as was the mode last year, bonnets, the groundwork of which is black lace or tulle—recourse being had to a trimming more or less brilliant to set them off—and which admit of being worn with dresses of almost any shade, are very generally in vogue. They are to be seen trimmed with simple bands of coloured velvet, or with such flowers as water lilies, jonquils, camellias, and full-blown roses, or bunches of grapes, posed almost as frequently in the centre of the front as at the side, and as often on the right side as on the left, or with wreaths of smaller flowers—convolvuli, buttercups, moss rosebuds, Michaelmas daisies, mignonette, bunches of acacia blossoms, or berries and leaves—set, as it were, in the diadem of lace, and frequently towering in a point above it. The strings, if of satin, will be of the same tint as the flowers; if of lace, they will commonly be extremely wide, and fasten either with a coloured satin bow or a flower on the breast.

Hats are, for the most part, of straw trimmed with velvet and with wreaths of wild flowers, berries, wood violets, and forget-me-nots, and little pyramids of feathers posed behind and curling over the crown; others, formed entirely of ostrich feathers of delicate shades—pale mauve or blue—have a maiden-blush rose in front or at the side; others, again, trimmed with feathers, or bright velvet or satin bows, have the edges turned up and lined with taffetas of the same shade.

So much for the chapeaux of the season: let us now turn to a subject upon which we touched last week, but which is far from exhausted, that of the—

SPRING ROBES.

The victory gained in Paris by the robes courtes in the ball room and the salon last season has proved but a transient one, the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall* states, for robes a queue are now only "de rigueur" there, but are gradually reappearing at the promenade. For visiting and receiving toilettes of all descriptions the train is again the mode, though the demi-train appears to be tolerated. It is, however, the depth and number of the flounces, ruches, bouillonnés, rouleaux, coques, biais, and fringes with which the jupes and corsages, too, are trimmed, that are the chief characteristics of the robe of to-day. "Bouffantes" are certainly less voluminous than they were; large bows looping up the upper jupe and otherwise ornamenting the skirt have entirely supplanted rosettes and other ornaments. Sashes have no longer the same flowing ends, but then, to compensate for the abridgment they have undergone in this respect, they are wider, and their bows larger and more intricate than ever. "Revers" of a different shade of colour are becoming prevalent in toilettes de visite, which seems daily to increase in magnificence. "Complete costumes," though still generally worn, seem hardly likely to last another season, as innovations of all kinds are daily making their appearance. For instance, with a pale lavender robe the under jupe will be of maize colour, while one shot with lavender and golden brown will have a jupe of the latter tint. And there are even more daring combinations. One has seen, for instance, light blue robes with under jupes of the brightest gold colour, and violet ones with jupes of the most brilliant sea green.

COIFFURES.

In Paris, where nearly all the novelties in hairdressing originate, the coiffures are now extremely high, but otherwise without the slightest pretension—simple ribbon or velvet bows or a single feather, fastened perhaps with a diamond brooch; and more especially flowers of all hues—Easter daisies, primroses, and forget-me-nots for the younger beauties, roses and pinks for the more mature, both intermingled at times with the lightest and brightest of tissues; violets and heartsease are usually worn with velvet or ribbon bands. Powder, used, however, remarkably sparingly, seems to be gradually getting into vogue. The ruddy Titian tint for the hair, which has latterly been a good deal the rage, and given birth to innumerable dyes, appears now to have yielded place to a pale yellow shade, which the small wits style "beurre frais" and "fromage d'Hollande," and which will provide new employment for the chemistes-parfumeurs of Paris.

A GENTLEMAN did some sculpture for a well known Roman Catholic church in the West of London for an agreed price, and when he applied for payment the authorities of the church wished him to take payment in masses for his soul! The artist, however, did not see it in the same light and ultimately obtained his money for chiselling, and was not chiselled himself.

THE celebrated clock of Strasbourg is put into the shade by that now exhibiting in Paris for the cathedral of Beauvais. To hide a defect in the building the inhabitants decided upon having a monster clock. They subscribed 40,000 francs, and for the last four years ten clockmakers and twenty assistants have been at work.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

DURING the past week the sun has been tolerably powerful during the day, though the night temperature has been variable, and occasionally quite low enough to seriously check bedding plants that have been hurried from the frames to their summer positions. As we advised our readers in our last, little is gained by unnecessary haste in the matter of bedding out; for it is generally found by gardeners, especially amateurs, that when they delay the operation to say the last week in May, their plants flower quite as early as those of their neighbours that were subjected to the risk of nocturnal frosts by being planted a month earlier.

While upon the subject of bedding out, the reader should be reminded that plants ordered from the nurseries should not as a rule be committed to the open ground immediately on receipt, for, having come from close warm quarters, where growth has been forced to meet the demand, the plants may suffer a chill that will put them back considerably. A cold frame is a good place in which to harden stock preparatory to bedding; and in filling the beds, warm "muggy," damp weather should be chosen, if possible, and the plants turned out quickly to their places, with the least possible damage to the roots.

Amateurs will find that generally speaking, circular beds are most effective with a good edging, and the centre filled with some telling plant. An edging of the blue lobelia, and all the centre scarlet geraniums or the golden calceolarias, will always be effective; or edgings of the white-leaved cerastium or variegated arabis—which are very dwarf and always look well—and the centre a mass of blue lobelias, or any of the numerous fancy geraniums. An edging gives a nice finish to any kind of planting; but the most advantageous way, perhaps, in small gardens, of planting a border is—whether we use geraniums, calceolarias, lobelias, or plants with coloured foliage—to place them in groups of three close together, and to leave a space between the groups large enough to prevent them from growing into each other. These groups are far more striking than single plants would be.

The flowers of the rhododendrons and azaleas will now begin to fade, when they should all be cut off, removing at the same time the whole of the seed vessels, and the stalk. By the adoption of this plan, the energies of the plants which would have been expended on the useless seed vessels, go towards forming blossom buds for another season. Of course, none of the leaves nor any of the growing buds which push out just below the bunches of flower are to be taken away.

If any of the patches of hardy annuals in the borders remain too thick, let them be thinned and well watered. Many persons will still sow some quick flowering annuals to bloom in autumn, such as ten-weeks stocks, candy-tuft, virginia stocks, mignonette, &c.

Many herbaceous plants may be propagated by cuttings as they go out of bloom. Seed of these may also be sown; the plants should be pricked out before they get crowded, for they never get so strong or flower so freely as they otherwise would do.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Conservatory.—To preserve the beauty and freshness of the flowers as long as possible, shade with tiffany during bright sunshine, and nail a small-meshed net over the openings to prevent the ingress of bees and wasps, which soon cause the flowers to drop, by disturbing the pollen and causing the formation of seed-pods.

Greenhouse.—The ordinary batch of pelargoniums will now be fast coming into flower, and should have as quickly as possible the finishing touches of training, to enable them to assume a natural form again before going to the conservatory. Fuchsias will require well shading, well watering, and ventilating, and the pots to be stood on a cool moist bottom.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Thinning out the young crops of such things as carrots and onions must be followed up as it becomes necessary. It is not well to thin these to the extreme limits at first; a few may fail afterwards, and thus leave too great a gap; besides, they are now in continual request for the kitchen. Lettuce, endive, cabbage, and cauliflower which were sown in beds must be planted out before they get too much drawn and consequently spoiled. A dull showery day is the best for conducting all transplanting operations. In planting newly dug ground, says the editor of the *Gardener's Magazine*, tread the surface before commencing to plant; for it is impossible to properly fasten the young plants in loose stuff. It is a good plan in dry weather to draw a shallow drill and fill it with water, and then plant after the water is soaked away. Sow a successional supply of salad; a cool shady position must be set apart for this, or all the various subjects employed in filling the salad-bowl will soon bolt, or be wanting in that delicate crispness so essential to a first-rate salad. Celery must be planted out now as fast as the trenches can be got ready, and the plants are strong enough. Take up carefully with a good ball to prevent the plants feeling much of a check. Carefully stir the soil about the plants already established where it has become hard through frequent watering.

FRUIT GARDEN.

THE most important work here is to keep the shoots of the wall-trees thinned out and nailed in, according to the progress the trees are making and the quantity of wood required to be nailed in. Strong shoots which are growing with undue vigour are best cut back clean to the base, unless they are particularly wanted for filling up blank spaces, when they can be shortened back. Plums and cherries to be stopped at the fourth leaf, unless the shoots are needed for filling up vacancies. To keep these trees in first-rate condition, the summer pruning must be so managed as to leave very little work for the knife in the winter. Keep the engine vigorously at work to prevent aphides getting ahead. This should be done early enough in the morning to let the foliage get dry before the sun can act powerfully upon it, or in the evening after the heat of the day is past. It will not be prudent to deluge the trees with water during the prevalence of keen biting winds or morning frosts. But when the weather is sufficiently genial to admit of its being done it must not be neglected. Help the strawberries with liquid manure where practicable, and continue to thin out the young raspberry suckers where necessary, if strong canes are wanted.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

VINCENZO BELLINI'S OPERA, "La Sonnambula," was performed at Covent-garden Theatre on Saturday night, a crowded house having assembled to welcome the heroine of the evening, Madame Adelina Patti, upon her return to London. The applause and cheering which broke from all parts of the house upon her entrance delayed the progress of the opera for some minutes, the pleasant smiles and graceful manner with which the reception was acknowledged exciting the audience to renewals of those interrupting plaudits in which some measure of affection for the favourite was mingled with admiration for the accomplished artist. The reception, or rather ovation, was deeply felt by the lady to whom it was accorded, for the first notes of the address, "Care compagne," betrayed a tremulousness of tone not entirely assumed, but which became immediately steadied, and the voice of Adelina Patti sounded through the house in all its fresh beauty.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

On Monday evening M. Lafont made his first appearance at this theatre, where he experienced an enthusiastic reception. He chose for his *début* the character of Montjoye, in M. Octave Feuillet's so-called "comédie" of the same name, and his acting was worthy of his great reputation. To describe the play in which he performed as a "comedy" is to use a word in a sense very unlike that in which it is ordinarily employed in this country. Except in the fact that it comes to a merry rather than a tragic conclusion, the piece fails to satisfy our English ideal of a comedy. On the contrary, it is one of the most touchingly pathetic and profoundly impassioned of modern dramas. There are doubtless some humorous passages in it, but they are of rare occurrence, and only serve to give by force of contrast a more sombre hue to the general tone of the play, which, though deeply interesting, is serious even to sadness. It is, however, a work of finished excellence, hardly to be surpassed in highly-wrought passion and subtle delineation of character by any drama of modern origin. It was first produced at the Théâtre du Gymnase in the autumn of 1863, and deservedly achieved immediate popularity.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

An extravaganza of a somewhat novel character was produced at this house—a smart, bright, little work, depending more on sparkling music, gay dresses, and gorgeous scenery than jaw-breaking and ear-torturing puns. Its leading characteristic was elegance. Indeed, it approached more to the genuine Opera Bouffe of the French school than anything we have yet had in London. The name of the piece is "Columbus; or, The Original Pitch in a Merry Key," and its author is Mr. Alfred Thompson.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

On Monday night the novelty at this theatre was a clever and spirited burlesque by Mr. Henry J. Byron, founded on the dramatic version of M. Dumas's celebrated romance as brought out at the Princess's under the management of Mr. Charles Kean, but produced under the altered title of "The Corsican Brothers; or, The Troublesome Twins." The piece follows rather closely the outlines of the original play, and imparts to them a good deal of drollness and grotesque humour.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, HOLBORN.

The first of the series of promenade concerts—such as have which attained a high degree of popularity under the management of M. Juilliard, and, still later, of Mr. Alfred Mellon—was given on Saturday evening at the Royal Amphitheatre, Holborn. Judging from the crowded attendance, which rendered the title of the entertainment a misnomer, and the manner in which the various items of the programme were performed, and received, the experiment is likely to prove a successful one. The circus has undergone a complete and very elegant transformation, and answers all the purposes of a concert-hall admirably.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Above all places of public amusement this is certainly conspicuous in its sources of attraction at holiday seasons; and it may be fairly said that those sources have never been brought more successfully into action than at the present period. The rains which prevailed during the past month, and the many days of genial weather with which the metropolis and its suburbs were favoured before the east wind conspired against our social comforts, have produced such an invigorating effect upon the gardens that they are now clothed in the most agreeable spring attire, and are sufficiently tempting in their attractiveness to render a visit to the interior of the building a secondary consideration. But the amusements within being naturally considered the special attractions, it is to them that public attention should properly be directed; and hence it may be stated at once, that in addition to the ordinary contents of the programme, a judicious bait was held out on Monday in the shape of a Japanese entertainment, and the extravaganza of "Blue Beard, the Great Bashaw; or the Loves of Selim and Fatima," which was produced here with great success in the Easter holidays. The Japanese troupe are stated to have travelled throughout the Continent and to have received the most flattering encomiums from all quarters, but the present is the first time that any member of the body has appeared in England, and therefore it would be a mistake to suppose that the performers are not essentially distinct from those who came before the public last summer under the auspices of Professor Risley. Gymnastic exercises of the most daring description and extraordinary feats of juggling and balancing are the characteristic elements of this as of the former entertainment, while the "butterfly illusion" is still a most prominent and interesting point of attraction. The most remarkable feature, however, is to be found in the ease and dexterity with which one of the performers balances a ladder, 30ft. long, solely by the power of his up-turned legs as he lies upon his back, whilst a youngster named "Little Tommy" climbs from round to round, and ultimately disports himself at the extreme end of a small ladder, fixed at right angles from the topmost part of the other. This is certainly a feat of surpassing skill, and from the calm deliberation with which it is accomplished the spectators are never for a moment in doubt as to the ultimate result. As to the enter-

tainment of "Blue Beard," it need only be said that Mr. E. T. Smith and his assistant, Mr. T. H. Friend, under whose joint direction it has been brought out, notwithstanding the great success they secured by the same performance at Easter, have caused many improvements to be made, and have now produced the extravaganza with a degree of splendour, as to accessories, even surpassing that which formerly characterised it.

THE CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.

The Canterbury Music-hall, which has been steadily improving in substantial merit of late, is now second to none in the metropolis for the talent of the artists engaged, afforded a good programme to the crowded audience that packed the benches on Monday. Mr. W. Holland, the energetic lessee and Mr. Ellis the efficient manager, show good taste in the apportioning of their resources, and that is half the battle. Mr. W. Hamilton is as good a chairman as he is a vocalist, and every one who knows anything of a popular music-hall knows how important it is to feel oneself in the hands of an efficient director. Of the singers, we have but space to notice the principal, and of these the well-known Mackney was the most enthusiastically received; he received, indeed, quite an ovation, a fact due, no doubt, to his not having been heard at the hall for several years, as well as to his inimitable dash and voice. Then, too, Fred. French who was equally good, created a perfect furor, his songs, "Toil until you prosper," "Happy Sam," "Under a Cloud," and "Abyssinian Gold," being marked alike by their manliness and vigour: we are not surprised, therefore, that they met with so hearty a reception. Miss Nelly Power, from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, appeared to advantage in a new and striking ballet, entitled "The Charmed Cup; or, the Dumb Belles of Fairyland;" while Miss Amelia, Miss Emma Alford, &c., also deserve special mention. Amongst the general entertainments were the Brothers Banyard on the double trapeze and the skilful manipulations of Professor Beaumont. Altogether, the entertainment was a decided success, a fact that the crowded audience was not slow to mark by repeated signs of approbation.

The *Musical Standard* says that an Italian operatic troupe is forming in Alexandria.

The King and Queen of Spain have presented Madame Adelina Patti with a rich bracelet, accompanied by a most gracious letter.

A new popular national anthem is wanted for Prussia; and it is stated that the Princess Royal has asked Sir M. Costa to undertake the task.

In Salzburg, an unpublished composition of Mozart's—a symphony concertante, discovered by Dr. Bach, the director—was performed at a late concert at the Mozarteum.

The *Orchestra* says that Mr. Fechter, it is reported, leaves for America in about a month's time, and will make his first appearance in New York as Hamlet.

The publishers complain that this is one of the worst seasons ever known. Consequently they are holding over their books, and very few works are announced.

It is announced that Madame Nilsson will give two morning concerts at St. James's Hall, on Mondays, June 7th and 28th, to commence at half-past two and terminate about a quarter to five.

The Charing-cross Theatre will open early in the ensuing month, with a new and original drama, in three acts, by Mr. C. S. Cheltenham, a new one-act opera, the music by Mr. E. L. Hime, and a burlesque, founded on the opera of *Norma*, by Mr. W. S. Gilbert.

ALBANY has a queer trouble. Two members of a church choir having seceded therefrom, have been singing in the congregation lustily, out of tune, to break down the enemy. Arrest and discharge and re-arrest followed, to no purpose, the offenders still singing out of tune.

FRANCE, though we buy her literature to the amount of more than £60,000 a year, only sent us £385 for the few English works she required; while Turkey paid us £3,193, and Chili £1,594, for English publications. Germany also despises English printed matter; she pays us not £400 a year for all she imports.

The town of Bradford kept holiday on Saturday on the occasion of the statue of Richard Oastler, the Factory King as he was called, being unveiled. All places of business were closed at twelve o'clock, and the ceremony of unveiling was performed in the afternoon. The Rev. of Shaftesbury performed the ceremony.

PARIS gossip reports that Signor Verdi is writing a grand opera, destined to be the "first performance" of that Grand Opera-house which is to cost 12,000,000fr., and that M. Sardon is to write the libretto. It is to be hoped that the composer and the librettist will not advance with their works as slowly as the builders and architects.

An attempt has just been made to raise the London cafés to an equality with those on the Continent. The Adelaide Royal Café, Adelaide-street, Strand, which was recently destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt at great cost, by Messrs. Gatti and Morion, and may be described as one of the handsomest establishments of its character in Europe. The principal saloon is a magnificent room 150 feet in length.

Il Nuovo Tricolore and other Milanese journals speak with unbounded enthusiasm in praise of a new singer, Miss Dove Delby, of London, who is engaged for the forthcoming season at the Teatro Nuovo, at Padua. The *débütante*, who is very young, is to sing with a distinguished company from La Scala, at the head of which are Stoltz and Maio. The Italian critics dignify Miss Dove Delby with the title of "Prima Donna Assoluta," describing her voice as of sympathetic sweetness, splendid tone, and quite exceptional purity and power.

The public will learn with infinite satisfaction that Mr. Charles Dickens has already profited by cessation from work during the brief period which has elapsed since his arrival in town. It is easy to understand the causes which had led to his indisposition. He has now settled down to his usual country life and some of his literary pursuits, and will, no doubt, be rapidly restored to health; but we understand that Sir Thomas Watson and Mr. Beard have deemed it necessary that for some months to come he should cease from his heavier literary labours.

At the time of her death we understood it was the wish of Adah Isaacs Menken that her remains should rest with a single

inscription, the Hebrew legend, "Thou Knowest." It seems, however, that these wishes have been disregarded; that a number of well-meaning friends, headed by the Editor of the *New York Clipper*, and an English actress named Rita Percy, have procured the exhumation of the body from Père la Chaise, where it had been lying since August last, and its re-interment in the cemetery Mont Parnasse, south of Paris, where a splendid obelisk surmounted with an urn, nearly nine feet in height, and covered with flowers, immortelles, wreaths, &c., has been erected at a cost of 2,000fr.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made with the arrangements for the Norwich Festival, which will commence August 30, and continue until September 3. Among the principal artists engaged are Madame Tietjens, Madame Patey, Madame Chetser, Madame Trebelli, Signor Bettini, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, &c. The local band and chorus have commenced their rehearsals in St. Andrew's Hall, which will be, as usual, the scene of the festival. The festival will commence on Monday evening, August 30, with Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Handel's "Acis and Galatea." Among the other works selected for performance are Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," Rossini's posthumous Mass, and a cantata by Mr. Horace Hill. The festival will close, as usual, with the "Messiah."

The Royal Academy is looking sharp after the "siller" this year. It has had turnstiles or tell-tales placed at the entrance, through which every one must pass, and there are bowls at the side to hold the "siller." A few days ago the keeper of the tell-tale was in high glee, and kept on exclaiming, "A shilling, two shillings, three shillings," and so on, as he received the "siller." It was as good fun as the entrance of a circus at a fair, especially as the tell-tale is too small to accommodate fat ladies and gentlemen, and working rather stiffly at present. If the ingoers do not push it far enough with their stomachs, it meets the next comer very unpleasantly in that region, if he or she does not see that it somewhat bars the entrance. It was highly amusing when one had passed through to watch those who had to enter. A policeman assisted to overcome the difficulty, it is true, but even he, stern man of place and power as he should be, was compelled to enjoy the ridiculous, and more than smile at the performers.

SOME alterations have recently been made in Burns's Cottage, Doonside, by the Corporation of Shoemakers of Ayr, who are in the possession of the interesting "biggin." The establishment of the place as an inn has proved a great convenience to the public, but as all visitors do not care to avail themselves of such accommodation, it has been felt desirable that the cottage should not be wholly appropriated as a place of public entertainment. With this view one of the two apartments has been fitted up for the exhibition and sale of Mauchline woodwork and other objects of interest, and to this purpose it is to be entirely devoted. The kitchen is still preserved in its original state. In the course of the alterations it was necessary to remove one of the old beams of the cottage, and from the little sound wood there remained in this the corporation have succeeded in getting a few ornamental articles made for distribution as mementoes of the place.

HEALEY, an American artist at Rome, has just painted a picture of Longfellow and his second daughter, Edith. The poet is sitting in a chair, holding a book, listening to something the young girl is saying to him. She is about fifteen, has a wealth of golden hair floating on her shoulder, which shows to fine advantage over the green colour of her gown and the green ribbon that binds back the hair from her girlish brow. Healey is painting another extremely interesting picture, to be called, "Longfellow and some of the American Artists in Rome." Church is seated on a camp-stool under the Arch of Titus, sketching; Healey leans over his shoulder, and McEntee points out to Healey what Church is doing. Behind them, to the right of the spectator, is Launt Thompson, walking forward as if of the party, but engaged in looking around the ruins. At the left side, in the distance, are Longfellow and Miss Longfellow, walking toward the sketching party. The bold ruins of the Coliseum will lie against the beautiful blue Roman sky of the background; and when the picture is completed it must be successful.

ONLY A LITTLE GRAVE.

ONLY a little grave,
Where many thousands lie,
Folding their hands in a blessed rest,
And slumbering peacefully.
Only one little grave
In that quiet resting place,
Has the power to move my heart with pain,
While the tears flow down my face.

Only a little grave;
Brothers and sisters come,
Bringing the early snowdrops there,
And the violets from their home,
Covered with sweet spring flowers,
Watered by God's soft rain,
And gently kissed by the sun's warm ray,
It is growing green again.

Only a little grave;
And I know she is not there,
My tiny one with the bright blue eyes
And the clustering golden hair;
But at even I love to come,
And sit by the hillock green,
Musing on all her glory now,
And the sorrow that might have been.

Better the little grave,
Better the sad, sad tears,
Than a weary heart and a heavy brow,
And a grief through all the years.
Far away from the strife,
She stands by the silver wave,
Safe on the shore of the Land of Life,
While I sit by the little grave.

Only a little grave;
But an angel waiting there
With a blessing of peace and a radiant face,
Gazes at my thought of prayer;
And I see that the Father sends
Graves to our keeping here,
That His love in our hearts may the stronger grow,
And His heaven be brought more near.

F. M.



ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN.—(AFTER THE CELEBRATED PICTURE BY RUBENS.)

RELIGIOUS PROCESSION IN BOLOGNA.

BOLOGNA, in Italy, stands next to Rome in all matters relating to religion, and many of the processions which take place there between Easter and Whitsuntide often surpass similar demonstrations which take place in the "eternal city." The reader will form a good idea of the effect of these processions from our engraving on this page.

BIRDS OF THE GUANO ISLANDS.

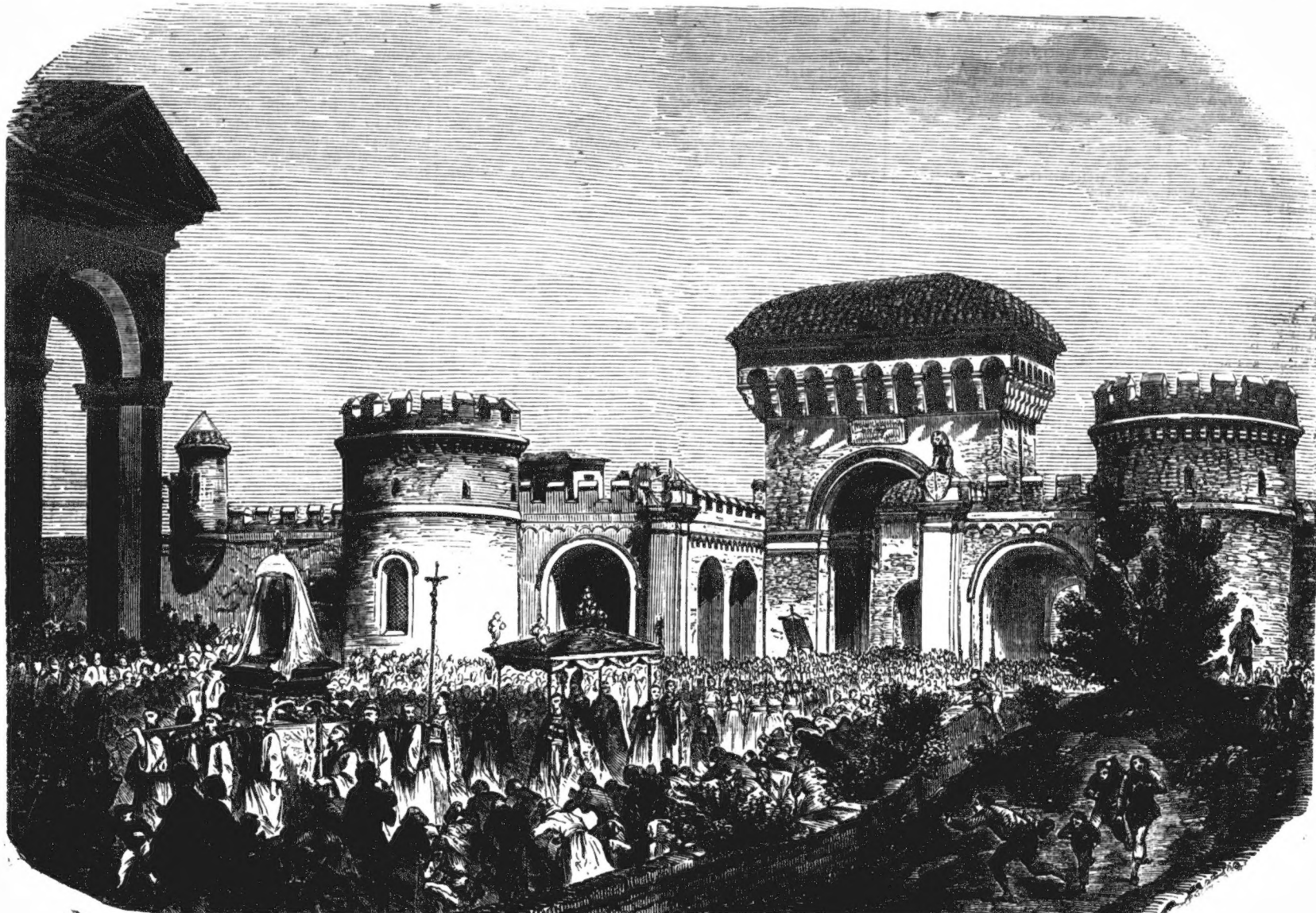
A WRITER in the *New York Times*, who in a letter of several columns tells the story of "Life on a Guano Island," thus speaks of the feathered population in the country of his exile:—Among the chief objects of interest on Baker's Island to a visitor are the birds, and they are well worthy of study. During the first night of my stay on this forlorn spot it seemed at times as if the house were besieged by innumerable tom-cats; then the tumult resembled the suppressed bleating of goats, and I heard noises as of bats grinding their teeth in rage; again it was the querulous cooing of doves; and soon the chorus was strengthened by unearthly screams, as of ghouls and demons in mortal agony. But on going forth into the darkness to learn the cause of this infernal serenade, all was apparently calm and serene, and the radiant constellation of the Southern Cross, with the neighbouring clouds of Magellan, looked me peacefully in the face, while from another quarter of the heavens the Pleiads shed their "sweet influence" over the scene. The most quiet time of night with the birds is about daybreak,

return of the heavy-laden fishing-birds. The smaller ones they easily overtake and compel them to disgorge their spoils; but to waylay and levy black mail upon those powerful galleons, the gannets, is an achievement requiring strategy and address. As the richly-laden gannet approaches the coast of his island home, he lifts himself to a great height, and steadily oars himself along with his mighty pinions, until he sees his native sands extending in dazzling whiteness below. Now sloping downward in his flight, he descends with incredible velocity. In a moment more he will be safe with his affectionate mate who is awaiting his return to the nest. But all this time he is watched by the keen eye of the man-of-war hawk, who has stationed himself so as to intercept the gannet in his swift course. With the quickness of thought the hawk darts upon him and, not daring to attack boldly in front, he plucks him by the tail and threatens to upset him, or he seizes him at the back of the neck and lashes him with his long wings. When the poor gannet, who cannot manoeuvre as quickly as his opponent, finds himself pursued, he tries to buy his ransom by surrendering a portion of his fishy cargo, which the hawk, swooping down catches before it has had time to reach the earth. If there is but one hawk this may be a sufficient toll, but if the unwieldy gannet is set upon by a number of these pirates he utters a cry of real terror and woe, and rushing through the air with a sound like a rocket, in his rapid descent, he seeks to alight on the nearest point of land, well knowing that when once he has a footing on *terra firma* not even the man-of-war hawk dare come near him. The man-of-war hawk is provided about its neck and chest with a dilatable sack, of a blood-red colour, which it seems to be able to inflate

VELOCIPEDES.

THE irresistible tendency to challenges in speed has led to velocipede races, just as certainly as to horse races and boat races. Paris, we are told, is all alive in this way. In the Bois de Boulogne, and on the suburban roads near the capital, such races are conducted under all sorts of conditions. As a skilful velocipede can do his 12 or 14 miles an hour, and can continue this for four or five hours at a stretch, there is certainly a potentiality of contesting a rather formidable race. In one instance two Frenchmen challenged each other to do the greatest amount of distance in 24 hours; one accomplished 87 miles and then yielded, the other spun along until he had accomplished 123 miles. On another occasion a party of nine persons went from Rouen to Paris between an 8 o'clock breakfast and a 7 o'clock dinner, the distance being 85 miles. Very recently, in England (for the fit, be it observed, is coming upon us also), three velocipedes went from London to Brighton at the rate of 8 miles an hour—a part of the way at nearly double that rate.

At Liverpool there is a velocipede race club, the members for which competed on a recent occasion for a silver cup; the winner accomplished eight miles in 44 minutes—he only "knocked down one boy." Many useful appliances of the velocipede have been suggested—such as to save the over-worked legs of the rural postmen; to carry reconnoitring outposts in the van of an army; to assemble lifeboatmen quickly at their place of rendezvous; to accommodate country doctors and country parsons in their round of visits among widely-scattered villages. Indeed, utility was more held in



RELIGIOUS PROCESSION AT BOLOGNA.

when they seem to subside into "cat-naps," preparatory to the labours of the day. By day many of the birds range on tireless wing, over leagues of ocean, in quest of fish. But still the number of those that remain about the island is so great as to defy computation, and as you pass through their haunts, in some places they rise in such clouds as actually to darken the air above you. The eggs of some of the birds are of fine quality, and are much esteemed by the Americans as well as the Hawaiians on the island. Those of a bird called the *nu-ko* are the most valued. This name is an imitative word, derived from the cry of this restless creature, and is applied to it by the Hawaiians, who have quick intuitions in onomatopoeic matters.

In regard to moral character, the birds of Baker's Island may be divided into two classes—those which make an honest living, and those which are robbers. The gannet stands at the head of the respectable birds, and is a thrifty and honest citizen of the air. The representatives of the thievish class is the frigate-pelican, or man-of-war hawk (*tachypetes aquilus*). This bird has a dense plumage of gloomy black, a light, wiry body, that seems made for fleetness, and wings of even greater spread than the gannet's. Its tail is deeply forked, its bill is long, sharp, and viciously hooked. Audubon regards the frigate-bird as superior, perhaps, in power of flight to any other. It never dives into the ocean after fish, but will sometimes catch them while they are leaping out of the water to escape pursuit. It is often content to glut itself with the dead fish that float on the water, but it depends mostly for a subsistence upon robbing other birds. It is interesting to watch them thus occupied. As evening comes on these pirates may be seen lying in wait about the islands for the

at pleasure. On calm days, about noon, when the trade wind lulls, giving place to a sea breeze that gently fans the torrid island, these light feathery birds may sometimes be seen at an immense height balancing themselves for whole hours without apparent motion on their outstretched vans. Whether they are able to increase their specific levity by inflating their pouches with a gas lighter than the atmosphere, or whether they are sustained by the uprising column of heated air that comes in on all sides from the ocean, is a question I am unable to answer. While floating thus, this bird has its pouch puffed out about its neck, giving it the same appearance as though it had its throat muffled in red flannel.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Founts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimate on application.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 38 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

view than mere amusement by the early inventors; for one of them, M. Drouze, succeeded in inducing the French Government to mount a certain number of rural postmen upon velocipedes; but an accumulation of ice and snow put a stop to the enterprise, which had not vitality enough to revive.

Our city men have recently been reminded that, as the suburban fares on the three naughty southern railways have been raised, it might be worth considering whether the velocipede could be appealed to. We only beg respectfully to point out that the rider would have to carry his horse some miles out before the road would be clear enough for the horse to carry his rider. There must be tolerably clear roads, smooth roads, and level roads to give fair play to the system, a combination by no means often to be met with.—*Once a Week.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP.—No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Managers, Messrs. Gye and Mapleson.
This evening, May 22, Rossini's Opera, *IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA*. Madame Adelina Patti; Signor Cotogni, Signor Ciampi, Signor Bottero, and Signor Mongini. Conductor, Signor Li Calzi.

Extra Night.—On Monday next, May 24 (for the first time this season), Gounod's Opera, *FAUST E MARGHERITA*. Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Mdlle. Scalchi; Signor Graziani, Mr. Santley, and Signor Corsi (his first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera).

On Tuesday next, May 25, *LA SONNAMBULA*. Amina, Madame Adelina Patti.

Extra Night.—On Thursday next, May 27, *LUCIA DI LAM-MERMOOR*. Lucia, Mdlle. Christine Nilsson.

Extra Night.—On Friday, May 28, *LA GAZZA LADRA*. N'etta, Madame Adelina Patti; and Podesta, Signor Bottero (his third appearance in England).

On Saturday, May 29, the First Act of Bellini's Opera, *NORMA*. Norma, Mdlle. Titiens. After which (for the first time in England), Cagnoni's Comic Opera, *DON BUCEFALO*. Don Bucefalo, Signor Bottero.

Doors open at eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.

This Evening, *AN ALARMING SACRIFICE*. After which, *HOME*. Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale, Compton, &c.; Meads. Cavendish, Hill, &c. Followed by *A REGULAR FIX*. Mr. Sothorn. Concluding with *A HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS*.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.

Every Evening, at 7, *DOMESTIC ECONOMY*; Mr. G. Belmore; Mrs. Leigh Murray. At 8, *THE DEAD HEART*; Mr. Benjamin Webster; Messrs. Arthur Stirling, G. Belmore, R. Phillips, Stuart, Ashley, Romer; Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Nelly Harris.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.

Every evening, at 7, *THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE*; Madame Celeste. After which, at 9.45, *PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE*; Mr. W. Rignold, Mr. J. G. Shore, Mr. G. F. Neville, Mr. Moreland, Mr. Parselle, and Mr. Dominick Murray; Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Emma Barnett, and Madame Celeste.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.

Every evening, at 7.30, *THE MISTRESS OF THE MILL*. At 8, *MONEY*; Barry Sullivan, Messrs. J. C. Cooper, George Honey, W. H. Stephens, Charles Coghlan, Liz Rayne, A. Bernard, E. Dyas, and W. Arthur; Meads. Hermann Vezin, Louisa Thorne, and Mrs. Charles Horsman.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Mr. B. Webster; Manager, Mr. H. Wigan.

Every Evening, at 7, *SLASHER AND CRASHER*; Messrs. J. G. Taylor and E. Atkins; Madames Schavey and Caulfield. At 7.45, *THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN*; Messrs. H. Neville, J. G. Taylor, Atkins, Vaughan, Cooper, Eburne, Cowdrey, Franks, and H. Wigan; Madames L. Grey, Caulfield, M. Harris, and Furtado.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. John Mitchell.

This Evening, May 22, Jules Sandeau's popular comedy, *MDLLE. DE LA SEIGLIERE*. The part of Le Marquis by M. Lafont.

GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sefton Parry.

Every Evening at 7, *NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS*. 8.30, H. J. Byron's new, grand Barlesque, *THE CORSIKAN "BOTHERS,"* or *The Troublesome Twins*. To conclude with *ABREACH OF PROMISE*. Supported by Madames Lydia Foote, Brennan, Hughes, Stephens, Behrend and C. Thomas; Messrs. Vernon, David Fisher, Marshall, Andrews, Tindale, Hurstone, and J. Clarke.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.

Every Evening at 7.30, *FOX V. GOOSE*. Messrs. Clarke and Bedford; Misses Burton, Hughes. *JOAN OF ARC*; Messrs. Thomas, James, Panton; Madames Matland, Sheridan, Goodall, Burton. Conclude with *HUE AND DYE*; Mr. Thomas; Miss Newton.

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Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.

Every Evening, at 8, *SCHOOL*. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Meads. Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also *A WINNING HAZARD*, and *A LAME EXCUSE*; Messrs. Blakely, Montgomery, Collette, and Terris; Misses A. and B. Wilton.

GAIRTY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.

Every Evening, at 7, *DREAMS*; Mr. Alfred Wigan; Misses M. Robertson, R. Sanger, Mrs. Leigh; Messrs. R. Soutar, Clayton. At 9.30, an Operatic Extravaganza, *COLUMBUS*; Miss E. Farren, Miss E. Fowler. Ballet; Mdlle. Roseri. To conclude with 2 A.M.; Messrs. C. Harcourt and J. Eldred.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.

Every evening, at 7, *ASMODEUS*; Mr. Charles Wyndham; Miss H. Hodson. At 8.45, *SERAPHINE*; Messrs. Hermann Vezin, C. Wyndham, G. Rignold, J. Vincent, and S. Emery; Meads. Herbert, H. Hodson, Larkin, and Patti Josephs. To conclude with *A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING*.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.

Every Evening, at 7.30, *IN FOR A HOLIDAY*; Mr. Day. At 8.15, *A ROVING COMMISSION*; Mr. Dewar, Meads. Rouse, Bromley, and Bishop. At 9, *THE MILITARY BILLY TAYLOR*; Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Meads. C. Saunders and M. Oliver. Concluding with *CLAUDE DUVAL*, Miss M. Oliver.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.

Lessees, Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick.

Every Evening, at 8, *FIRE-FLY*. Fire-fly, Miss Edith Sandford, with her celebrated horse, Etna; Leonard Grandley, Mr. Shepherd; Messrs. Edgar, Edmund Phelps, Mat. Robson, Voltaire; Miss L. anard; Duchess di Rhona, Miss Pauncefort; Lady

Castleford, Miss Webster. Preceded by, at 7, *A CURE FOR THE FIDGETS*; Mr. Mat. Robson, Mr. Voltaire; Miss E. Webster, Miss E. Lennard.

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Every Wednesday and Saturday at 3, every night at 8, *ROYAL AND ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT*; including beautiful new songs, choruses, dances. Two new Comic Sketches. To conclude with the *BALMORAL PLANTATION FESTIVAL*.

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British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnæan Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

A SECOND funeral, more than twenty years after the first, tells us something of the nature of a man's popularity. Tried by this test, the memory of O'CONNELL is still green in Ireland. Only a few days since his remains, having been exhumed, were conveyed to the Cemetery at Glasnevin, and there interred in a tomb which has slowly arisen since his death, several thousands of persons being present to bear witness to their unabated interest in his career, (as the full details we publish in another column will prove). It may, indeed, be said that several thousand persons do not form an unusual throng in a country where every opportunity which can be made the occasion of an open-air gathering is seized upon, and it is true, that the number is far less than often attended O'Connell in his lifetime, and less also than the crowd which in the darkest hour of Irish distress wept at his open grave at the thought that a leader in whose sympathy they trusted had passed away, but it is still much that in days when reputations spring up and die away with painful rapidity so many should desire to pay respect to O'Connell's memory. If his fame has not increased, it has not perceptibly dwindled; if the estimate of his character and his work be not higher, it is scarcely lower than in the days when he was the hero of the Irish people and the darling of the Dublin mob.

It is urged, and not without reason, that O'Connell has already become a semi-mythical person in Ireland. His greatest achievements were effected more than forty years ago. Men who are now old were entering upon the responsibilities of life when O'Connell made himself

the agent who compelled English statesmen to strike off the last political disability of his creed; men who are now middle-aged just remember the agitation which was all but a rebellion before it was appeased; but by far the greatest number of Irishmen now living were taught from their earliest days to bless the name of the "Liberator." They have grown up to believe in him as the Irishman who obtained all the benefits Irishmen enjoy, though the record of his career does not bear out this belief. He procured, however, the emancipation of the Roman Catholics. This was the act of his life, and it is for this that a grateful people admire him.

THE CRUISE OF THE NAVAL RESERVE.

THE *Times*, in its second edition of Wednesday, publishes the following telegram in reference to the Naval Squadron:—"Fleet, 30 Miles S.W. of Scilly, Tuesday, 8 a.m.—The Helicon is now leaving the fleet, with Admiralty despatches and a mail. All well with the fleet. Great good feeling prevails between all the officers and seamen. The Reserve seamen are behaving admirably. Mr. Childers remains with the fleet,"—and it is so far satisfactory that it will not be without interest to dwell for a little on the subject of our Naval Reserve, as represented by this cruise, a cruise undertaken for the express purpose of supplying some reliable information respecting this fine body of men.

Opinions respecting the force have been conflicting. Some people contended that not a thousand men would respond to a call for their services; others thought that at the least some five thousand would immediately come forth; and others again that double that number would ultimately be found available. Further, it was objected to the constitution of the force, that it was expensive and inefficient. To clear the ground, therefore, and obtain an insight into the value and working of the reserve, Mr. Childers very wisely decided upon having an experimental cruise. The time of year is unfavourable to a strong muster of the men, and the fact of nearly two thousand men having volunteered for the trip is generally considered very satisfactory.

The crews of the fleet just sailed are mainly composed of two distinct elements—the Coastguard men, and the Reserve men. The distinction between them is, moreover, essential and marked. They differ in training, in acquirements, and in discipline. The Coastguard men are ready-made, *bona-fide* fighting sailors, although rather past the time of life for active service. Their education has been completed, and they only require to handle their guns at sea for a short time occasionally to keep them quite up to the mark. Hence a cruise such as that just undertaken is amply sufficient for their instruction. But with respect to the men of the Reserve matters are totally different. Thorough, splendid sailors though they be, they can know little or nothing of gunnery or man-of-war discipline. Perfectly competent to work a ship, they would be quite ignorant as to fighting one. This ignorance, moreover, could not be overcome under many months' continuous training. A fortnight's cruise, or the ordinary training would consequently make but a small portion of the desired impression upon them. At the end of it they would be very good sailors, but very indifferent naval gunners. Embarked in a fleet, they would in time become splendid additions to the Royal Navy. But if required for immediate action they would be lamentably deficient. The Reserve men are therefore at a great disadvantage in comparison even with the Coastguard; but still they are a fine body of true English sailors, and if the push comes would, we doubt not, prove that England still possesses much of the stuff of which true heroes are made.

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

No sooner is a good thing started for the amicable and advantageous settlement of labour disputes, than those who are too sordid or fearful to follow suit, think it a wise plan to depreciate the innovation, and vilify its promoters in every possible manner. This has specially been the case in regard to the industrial partnerships that have been so ably advocated by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., and other staunch friends of the working classes. The principles are undoubtedly sound, and judiciously worked must prove beneficial alike to the capitalist and the operative; but it is just this that many of the former class do not like,—they wish to have the profits entirely on their side; and being too short-sighted to accurately weigh results, they prefer to treat the matter as though all partnerships between capital and industry are necessarily failures, and with a shrug of the shoulders pass by on the other side.

Facts, however, are "stubborn things," and the following are certainly worth digestion by all classes. Messrs. Briggs, of the Whitwood collieries, have addressed a letter to the members of the Commission on Trade Unions, giving further explanations relative to the system of industrial partnerships with their workmen practised by them for some years. They object to the system being described, as it is in paragraph 107 of the report, as having the effect of "limiting the profits of the employer," and therefore not likely to be generally adopted. They point out that, on the contrary, its working in their hands has had the effect of considerably increasing their profits. Prior to the introduction they barely reached an average of ten per cent., and therefore they adopted that figure as the point at which the fixed interest on their capital should stand, while all profits in excess should be divided between them and their men. The result has been that during the three years the system has been in operation they have received respectively a total profit of 12, 13, and 13½ per

cent. on their capital, while an additional sum equal to 2, 3, and 3½ per cent. has been divided among the workmen in addition to their wages. They further point out that this great increase in profits has been caused by the greater care and diligence of the men, and consequently represents a real addition to the capital of the country.

OUR COLONIES AND EMIGRATION.

THERE have been laid before the House of Commons the official communications with the Government of Canada respecting the prospects of the discharged dockyard artisans on their arrival at Quebec. The Governor-General, Sir John Young, on the 8th of April, immediately on receipt of an application by telegram, wrote that the men will probably find employment on the Intercolonial Railway until they can get engagements in their several trades, and that the Government agent will give them information and advice on their arrival. On the 13th Mr. Howland, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario (Upper Canada) wrote that Mr. White had been appointed a special commissioner of emigration to proceed to England to give information on the subject. The Governor added that a circular had been sent to all the municipal councils asking for a return showing the number of labourers and mechanics who can be absorbed by each, and the information will be ready for the dockyard emigrants on arrival; he has no doubt that in Ontario alone employment can be found for any reasonable number of skilled workmen from England. In New Brunswick land may be had almost for nothing; fifty acres may be had for ten days' labour on the roads. The agricultural poor, with sons able to work, would find this an advantageous opening. But to the town-bred artisan fifty acres of land would too often prove a "white elephant." He would be very much puzzled to get his living off them. The Government of the province of Toronto have sent a special commissioner over to England for the purpose of giving working men all the information they need.

From New Zealand the news is not so cheering. A very gloomy picture of the state of affairs is painted by the *Times* correspondent at Wellington. The writer, who dates his letter the 12th of March, confesses that he had been mistaken in thinking that all danger was over. Matters were daily getting worse and worse, the rebellion having spread in such a way as to indicate the necessity of coping with it, no longer on one point at a time, but on all sides at once. Te Kooti, who was supposed to be dead, was alive, and it was doubtful whether he had ever been wounded. Tito Kowaru could not be found, although a thousand pounds had been offered for him dead or live. His followers had succeeded in shooting seven out of a foraging party of ten constabulary, and the murderers were baffling every effort to discover their whereabouts. A duplicate of the Poverty-bay massacre had occurred, but on a smaller scale, at Taranaki, where eight Europeans had been murdered. The Taranaki massacre occurred at the White Cliffs, about thirty-five miles to the north of New Plymouth, the chief town in that province. The settlement was on confiscated land, and comprised a few settlers who were scattered around a block house, from which, however, the local constabulary originally garrisoning it had been withdrawn so long ago as March, 1868, two natives being placed in charge of it instead. Lieutenant Gasgoyne had undertaken to give an eye to the redoubt and them, as he was residing with his family only thirty yards off. The settlers appear to have been perfectly satisfied with this arrangement, especially as the local authorities promised to warn them should they hear news of a threatening character. On Friday night the 12th of February, or early on Saturday morning, a party of natives must have called at Lieutenant Gasgoyne's house and tomahawked first him and then his wife and three children. All their bodies were found together; his fully dressed, the children in their night-clothes, and Mrs. Gasgoyne partially dressed. The bodies of two men, Edward Richards, and John Milne, were also similarly tomahawked; and close to where the redoubt had stood before the party burnt it, that of the Rev. John Whiteley was found lying, shot with five bullets besides his dead horse. The rev. gentleman was last seen shortly after six o'clock on Saturday evening going towards the redoubt and was apparently shot from behind some scrub on the roadway an hour or so afterwards. He was the oldest of the Wesleyan missionaries still in harness, having arrived in New Zealand in 1833. During the fierceness of the late wars his life seemed safe everywhere, and the present determination of the rebels could not (says the *Times* correspondent) be more thoroughly exemplified than in murdering, and stripping him of his coat and waistcoat. The generally supposed head of the small party who committed these murders was a native for whom Mr. Whiteley stood godfather when he baptised him. On information of the murders reaching New Plymouth volunteer forces were enrolled, and such steps as could be devised to protect the settlement from immediate danger were promptly taken. The settlers around New Plymouth, regarding the murders as a menace, again abandoned their homes and harvest work, as they had already had to do so many times since war first commenced, in 1860.

At Lambeth police-court Mr. Joseph Alderson, a draper in the Westminster-bridge-road, was fined £3 and costs for employing women in a workshop after four o'clock on a Saturday afternoon. A BATHER violent storm of thunder and lightning—the first we have had in London this season—occurred at one o'clock on Wednesday. Some of the flashes of lightning were very vivid, and the thunder followed instantaneously. In some parts of the town there was a considerable fall of hail. The storm lasted only about twenty minutes.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

IN the Lords on Thursday last week the report of Amendments to the Government of India Act Amendment Bill was considered at some length.

The Marquis of SALISBURY was successful in carrying, upon a division, by 89 to 53, a motion to get rid of the elective principle in the appointment of members of council; but he consented to the withdrawal of a clause removing doubts as to the power of the Indian secretary to deal with the revenues of India without the consent of the Council.

The Civil Service Pensions Bill afterwards passed its final stage, and the Adjutants (Jury) Exemption Bill was read a second time.

When the orders of the day had been disposed of, Earl Russell asked what were the intentions of the Government with regard to the increase of crime and outrage and the tenure of land question in Ireland. In putting this inquiry the noble earl expressed some regret at the course which Ministers had pursued upon the latter subject, and which he thought encouraged hopes among the Irish people which could never be realized, and tended to shake the security of property. Glancing at Mr. Bright's scheme, he pronounced it impracticable and visionary, and urged the Government to take steps for dissipating the false impressions and expectations it had produced, and to pronounce at once what were the measures they intended to propose.

Earl GRANVILLE deprecated the revival of the discussion as being worse than useless, while Lord Derby defended it.

After some observations from Lords WESTMEATH, COWPER, and BAXTER, the subject dropped.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter past nine o'clock until Monday, the 31st inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN the Commons on the Wednesday Sir W. LAWSON, in moving the second reading of the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill, urged its acceptance by the House on the ground that, whether drunkenness was on the increase or was declining, it was at this moment the great cause of pauperism and crime. No fewer than 2,337 petitions had been presented to the House in favour of the bill, and surely under such circumstances it was not unreasonable to ask Parliament to allow a remedy to be tried which had proved so successful in America and other places where the experiment had been made. The fact that there were 150,000 dealers in intoxicating liquors, all paid by results, and all interested in stimulating the demand for drink, showed the enormous temptation to which the working classes were exposed under the existing system. If a case could be made out for compensating interests which might be injuriously affected by the bill he should not oppose it, although he could not indicate the source from which the funds were to come. He was aware that the bill was opposed in many quarters, but it was satisfactory to know that it was received with favour by what might be called the aristocracy of the working classes. The bill was a request for local self-government, and as the demand was wise and reasonable, he hoped the House would sanction it in the interests of morality and good order.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DIMSDALE, and a lengthy debate ensued. Subsequently, on a division the motion for the second reading was negatived by 193 to 87, or a majority of 106.

On the Thursday Mr. Montagu Guest took the oath and his seat for Youghal, in the room of Mr. Christopher Weggleson, unseated on petition.

In reply to a question from Mr. LOCKE-KING, Mr. LAYARD stated that the amount expended on St. Stephen's crypt was £1,953, that the building along with the baptistry, were now completely restored, and that it would be for the House to determine to what use they should be applied, although the original idea of the architect was that the crypt should be used as a place of worship for the numerous persons connected with the Houses of Parliament.

In answer to Mr. HAMBER, The Marquis of HARTINGTON stated that the experiment of providing rural postmen with velocipedes was about to be tried by the Post-office.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the Irish Church Bill as amended.

Mr. GLADSTONE subsequently announced that it would be necessary to recommit the bill on Friday, the 28th inst., in order to consider stamps on vesting orders, and that he proposed to take the third reading on Monday, the 31st inst.

The House then went into committee of ways and means on the budget resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The other business on the paper was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 10 minutes past one o'clock until Thursday, the 27th inst.

DESTRUCTION OF A STEAM-SHIP BY FIRE

THE *Panama Star* and *Herald* of April 29 gives the following details of the destruction by fire of the North American Steamship Company's vessel America in the port of San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, on the 11th:—"The steamer America, commanded by Captain James H. Blethen, left the port of Panama on the 3rd inst. in ballast for San Francisco, calling at San Juan for coals, and arrived there on the 7th. Preparations for coaling were completed, but none had been received on board, when about 4-35 a.m. on the 11th, shortly after the watch had been called, an alarm of fire was given by the engineer's watchman; the ship's bell was rung, and all hands were instantly engaged combating the flames, some with buckets, and others at the forward pumps. Yet, notwithstanding every exertion was made to stop its progress, it was found impossible to do so, and in less than 14 minutes from the time the alarm was given the steamer became one mass of flame both fore and aft, and burning with fearful rapidity. The captain, officers, and crew had not time to save the whole of their effects, and there was barely time to lower the two forward boats in which to escape. The origin of this calamity is very mysterious. It is supposed that the fire commenced in the porter's room, and burst out simultaneously in the engine room; still it is positively certain that no lights had been in that room during the night. There was a fresh breeze blowing at the time off the land, and Captain Blethen was on deck several times between the hours of 2 and 4 a.m., and spoke to the deck watchman. Nothing to indicate a fire was noticed, and its breaking out must have been instantaneous. At 2-10 p.m. the wreck disappeared, and sunk in six fathoms.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

HER Majesty the Queen, with their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle at a quarter before seven o'clock in the evening of Friday last week for Balmoral. The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness of Ely (who attends Her Majesty to Perth), the Hon. Flora Macdonald, General Hon. C. Grey, Lord Charles Fitzroy, the Rev. R. Duckworth, Dr. Hoffmeister, and Mr. Sahl. The Duke of Argyll was also in attendance on Her Majesty as Secretary of State. The Royal party arrived at the Castle at half past two o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who were to have accompanied Her Majesty, were detained by a slight indisposition of the Princess.

The Prince of Wales drove out on Friday forenoon last week attended by Major Grey. The Princess of Wales drove out, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield.

The Prince of Wales rode out on Saturday, attended by Major Grey. The Princess of Wales drove out, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Countess of Macclesfield and Major Grey in waiting, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The service was performed by the Rev. the Sub-dean, the Rev. J. Antrobus, and the Rev. J. Randolph. Anthem, "Come, Holy Ghost" (Attwood), sung by Master Coward, Messrs. R. Barnby, Cummings, and Winn. Mr. Cooper presided at the organ. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Sub-almoner, from the 51st Psalm, verses 9, 10, 11.

The Prince of Wales rode out on Monday, attended by Major Grey. The Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, drove to Kew and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Prince and Princess of Wales drove out on Tuesday.

GRAND BALL AT THE TUILERIES.

THE recent short stay of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Paris was marked by the usual hospitality on the part of the Emperor and Empress that their Majesties are always so ready to afford to illustrious visitors to their capital, and contrasts strongly with our own treatment of foreign princes and potentates, who generally have to find the best accommodation they can at an hotel, and leave our shores with little, if any, recognition from the heads of the nation. The ball at the Tuileries, of which we give an illustration, was the most brilliant of the season, the ladies' dresses being specially rich and striking. The Princess of Wales appeared in perfect health, and entered into the dances with that heartiness that has so endeared her to the English heart.

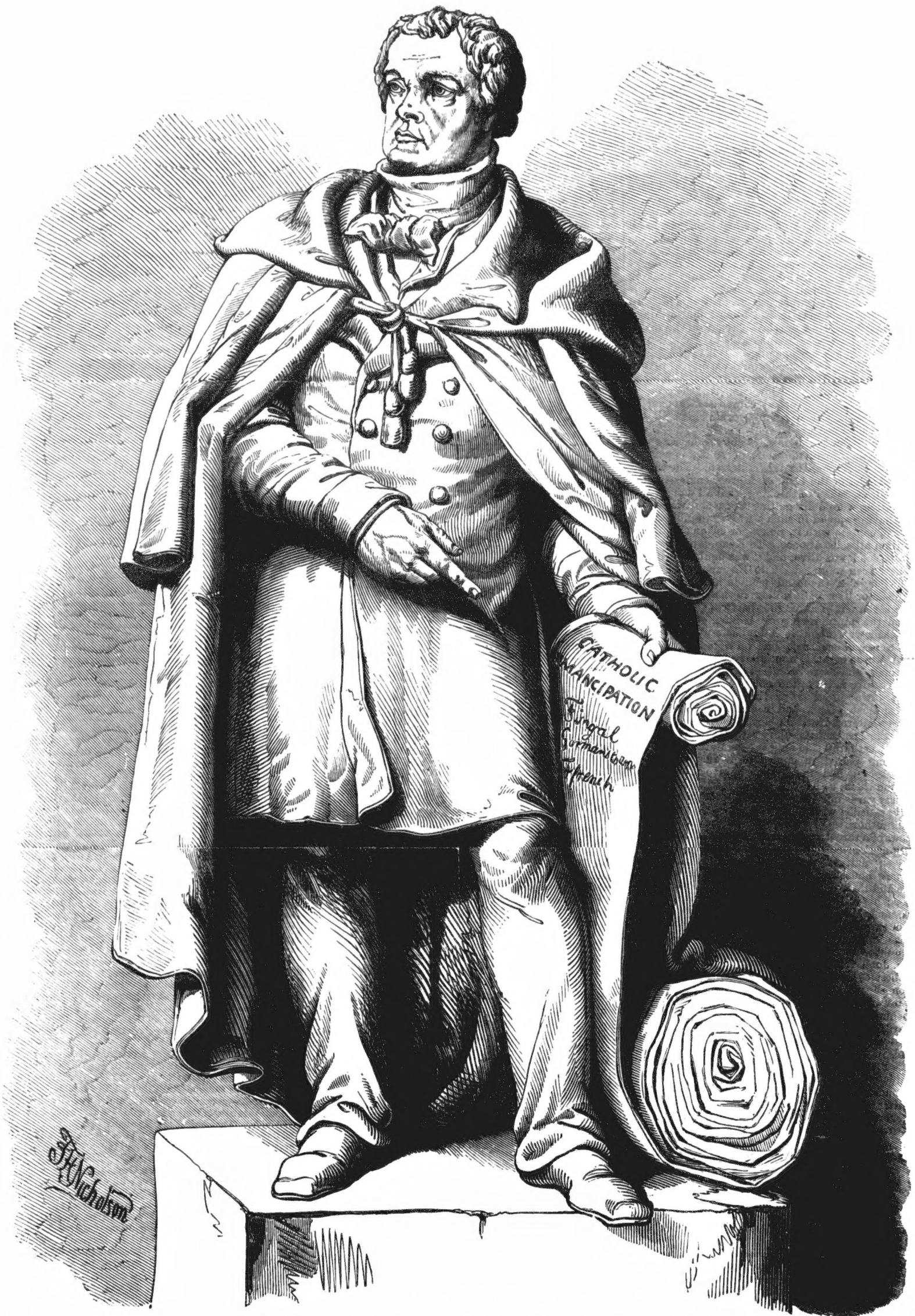
NOTES INTERESTING AND ODD.

PAPER petticoats are now sold in London at 6d. each! Imitation crinolines and chintzes for bed furniture are also being made of the same material, as well as shoes!

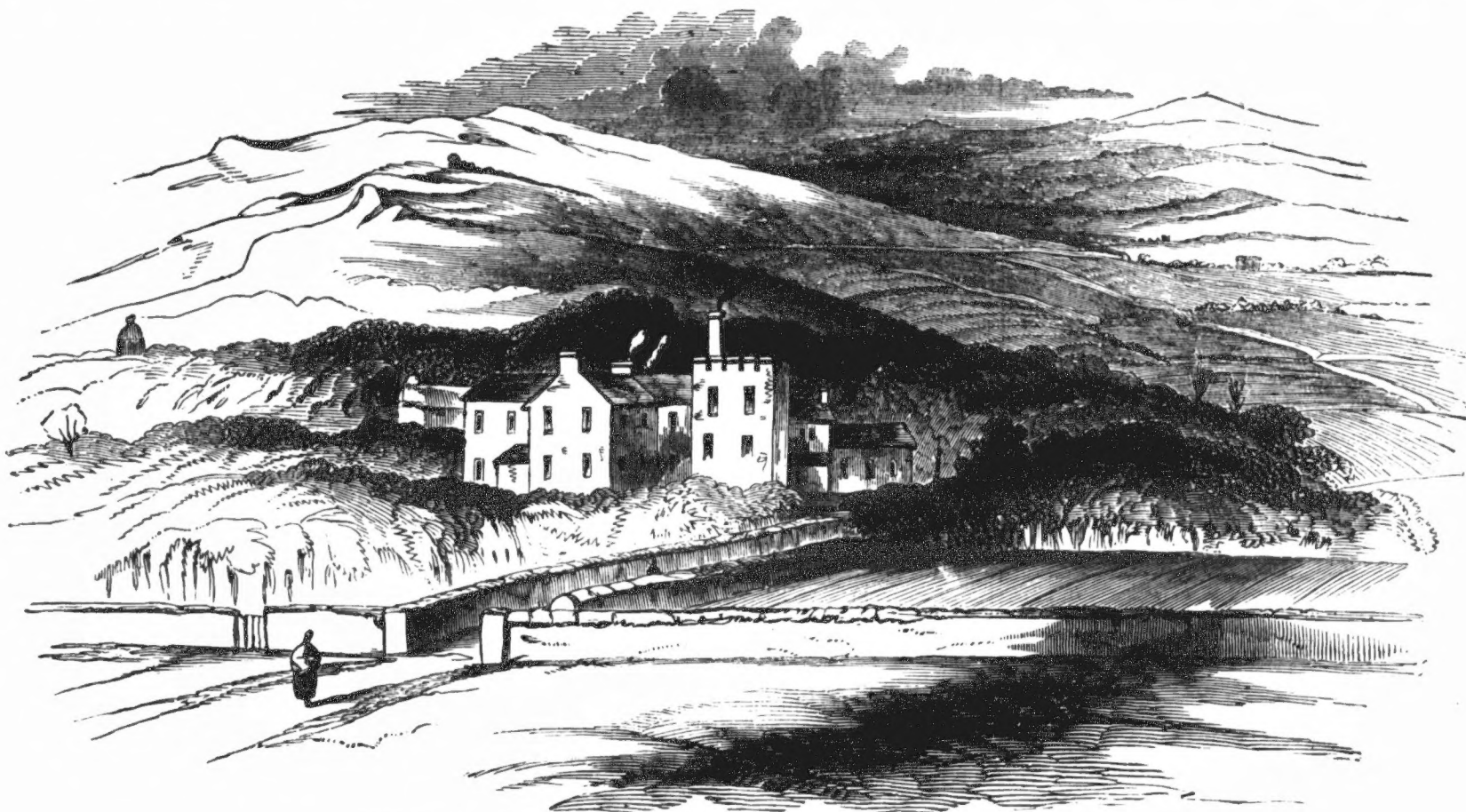
THE *Times* is now printed by new machinery so perfect and so simple that it takes but one engineer and three labourers to print off the whole edition of the *Times*. The principle of the machine is that the paper is not cut into sheets before it is printed, but is brought to the machine in a long roll. It passes through the machine, is printed on both sides, and is divided as it passes out, the whole process being automatic. The idea has long been worked at by engineers, but has only lately been practically carried out, under the superintendence of Mr. Macdonald, the engineer who has charge of the whole *Times* machinery. The new machine is called the Walter Press, in honour of the chief proprietor of the *Times*. It will quite supersede the Hoe machine, and is an improvement upon the admirable French Marinoni machine upon which the *Echo* is printed.

THE TRAFFIC IN HUMAN FLESH.—PRICE OF SLAVES IN BRAZIL.—The return of the prices of slaves in Brazil for the half year ending June 30, 1868, made by the consul at Bahia, and just published in the annual slave trade correspondence, is as follows:—African males, £162 10s.; females, £108 6s. 8d.; creole males, £130; with professions, £216 13s. 4d.; females, £86 13s. 4d. At Para in the north, and at Rio Grande in the south, where African slave labour is very little used—the Indians being numerous in the north, and the southern province of Rio Grande, with its temperate climate, having largely profited by immigration—the prices of slaves are lower. Mr. Callander, consul at Rio Grande, says:—"The nature of the climate of the provinces of Rio Grande do Sul, St. Catharine's, and Parana, and the immigration for some years past, especially into this province, are, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the great influences towards the extinction of slavery in this direction." The Para consul makes no reference to the slavery of Indians in the Amazon district, mentioned by Bates, Agassiz, and other recent travellers, which should be as interesting to Englishmen as the slavery of the White Nile or Transvaal Republic. There are no returns from Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, and Maranhão, where African slave labour is in vogue, and prices rule high.

WHERE SHALL THE EMIGRANTS GO?—Intending emigrants to the United States will do well to read the letter of Mr. Wilson, of the "Department of the Interior," dated April 12. He describes the opportunities for emigrants which are offered in different parts of the country, and especially dwells on the importance of working men forming settlements in companies, or bands. The case of the Mormons proves how much may be done by combined efforts. They began with 150 members and now have a colony of over 100,000, "with a hundred flourishing towns and villages." Mr. Wilson points to southern Idaho, north-eastern Oregon, and the south-eastern part of Washington territory, with the southern portions of New Mexico and Arizona, as presenting fine fields for all new comers. There are other tracts of country where a community of men willing to work could not fail to succeed. It is the principle of association in emigration which we desire specially to commend to the unemployed in England. When neighbours agree to found a new settlement in a foreign land, the loneliness which is so much dreaded by emigrants is gone. There is not so much risk of individual failure, for the community is able to lend support and encouragement to each other. One society of working men, to which we lately called attention, has adopted this plan, and we expect to hear good accounts of it from time to time. But Canada ought to be preferred to the United States by every prudent man at a time like this.



DANIEL O'CONNELL.—(DRAWN FROM THE CELEBRATED STATUETTE BY COUNT D'ORSAY.)—SEE FIRST PAGE.



DERRYANE, THE BIRTHPLACE OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

Almost a Heroine.

"Now, Kitty, be sure the pudding goes over to boil at four o'clock, and keep an eye to the roast meat, for the deacon don't like it burned."

"Yes, ma'am, I'll be sure and remember," said Kitty Clifford, curtsying prettily.

"And, Kate," said Deacon Osprey, "don't let stragglers in, whatever you do, for there's that five hundred dollars in gold in the back bed-room chest, and all the silver spoons."

"I will be very careful, sir," said Kitty.

"Kitty! Kitty! come here and tie my cravat," said Silas Osprey, who was fidgeting before the mirror.

So Kitty stood up on a footstool, blushing and smiling, to tie Mr. Silas's cravat for meeting.

"I wish you were going with us," Kitty, said the young man, with his chin elevated stiffly in the air. "Next Sunday I'll take you."

"Oh, that will be nice," said Kitty, growing pinker and pinker as her slender fingers pulled out the bow and adjusted the ends. "Will that do, Mr. Silas?"

And Mrs. Osprey, who had followed her husband out to the solid-looking old lumber-wagon, gave a meaning backward glance.

"I think Silas is getting fond of our Kitty," said the mother sagely.

"Is he?" said the deacon with a disturbed face. "But, wife, how little we know about her except since the day she came here with her little bundle under her arm asking for service!"

"Yes, that's very true," said Mrs. Osprey; "but she's pretty and smart, and I know she is good, and—"

"Silas! Silas! are you going to stand there all day?" called out the father, and so they drove away, with Kitty standing at the lonely farmhouse door, her silken brown curls blown about in the dismal November wind, and her blue eyes sparkling beneath their prettily-arched brows.

She went back into the house, singing softly under her breath, to prepare things for the tea-dinner which the hungry church-goers would expect when they returned—a brisk, neat handed little Phyllis, whose step was scarce heavier on the pine floor than a falling leaf would have been.

She had put the pudding on to boil as the kitchen clock chimed four, and ran down into the cellar to get the vegetables from their bins. She was gone but a minute or two, but when she returned, the door leading upstairs, which she had left closed, stood wide open, and on the lower stair a muddy footprint was distinctly imprinted.

Kitty's heart stood still with undefined terror, as she remembered the bag of twenty dollar gold pieces in the big back-chamber chest.

And while she stood there, holding by the table for support she could hear confused footsteps upstairs, and the murmur of deep voices.

Then there was more than one. Kitty's first instinct—that of defending her master's treasures to the last, even were it with her life—gave way to more practical considerations. She thought of flying out into the road and crying aloud for help, but then she remembered, with a pang of despair, how lonely was the desolate hillside, with the nearest dwelling full a mile distant.

"What can I do? Oh, what can I do?" thought Kitty, clasping both hands over her throbbing forehead.

But while her thoughts ran all in a whirl, and her heart beat tempestuously, the footsteps neared the stairway—the unwelcome guests were once more coming down. Instinctively Kitty shrank behind the jagged brick projections of the old chimney.

Two stout-built, short men, dressed in coarse grey, slouched down into the kitchen, with the easy confidence of those who

imagine themselves entirely without witnesses. Kitty had never seen them before, yet they seemed quite "posted" as to the various rooms in the straggling farm-house.

"Come on, Jim, we've got all we're likely to get in this confounded old shanty," said one, balancing his foot on one of the iron fire-dogs; "and besides, the folks will be home presently."

"Sandy Bill afraid!" jeeringly called out the other, who was opening and shutting the various cupboards and drawers about the apartment, greedily eyeing their contents.

"Hallo! here's some silver spoons."

"Stow 'em away and let's be moving," said Bill. "Confound this bag! it jingles like a string o' sleigh bells!"

"Well, come, then," said the other discontentedly. "I opine five hundred aint a bad day's work: but somehow I thought, from the looks of the crib, there might be old silver or some such grabbings."

And they lounged out, side by side, with a cool deliberation that was almost appalling to the trembling girl who lurked in the shadow of the jagged brickwork.

But Kitty Clifford's mind has been at work while she stood there; her resolution was taken.

Hurriedly tying a shawl around her head and shoulders, she sprang out of the house, by the back way, and hastened through a lonely piece of woods which formed a short cut to the road they must presently emerge upon.

"They would be hidden away somewhere long before I could summon help," thought Kitty. "No—whatever is done I must do myself."

On either side the road was shut in by stunted cedar bushes mingled with the clever growth of the gleaming silver-birch, and Kitty knew she could keep in sight of them unseen.

"If they should see me! If they should suspect my errand," thought poor Kitty, with thrills of cold terror. "Oh, it would be hard to be murdered in these solitary woods; to have my master think I stole the gold, and Mr. Silas—"

While the thoughts passed through her mind, the ring of coming footsteps echoed on the hard, frozen ground. Kitty's conjecture had proved correct—they had taken the Hill-road.

Onward, steadily onward, they pushed, Kitty contriving to keep nearly parallel with them, though she had to fight her way through matted vines and thorny bushes. Fortunately the wind had risen, and its mournful, rustling sound through the tree-tops hid the noise she unavoidably made, else her detection would have been little short of inevitable.

But with every precaution the peril was great. As she stepped unconsciously upon the fallen branch of a decayed tree, it snapped beneath her tread with a sharp, splintering sound.

The two men paused to listen, seemed to consult together an instant, and then turned quickly toward the very copse in which she was hiding.

Poor Kitty! She sank noiselessly down like a wounded bird, crouching away in mortal terror. But although their footsteps almost touched the fluttering ends of her brown shawl, the gathering dusk stood her friend, and they passed by unconscious of her presence.

It was several minutes before Kitty dared to rise once more to her feet; and then they were half-way up a hill-side, dotted with blackened stumps, where a charcoal-burner's shanty, long unused, and in a ruinous condition, stood, with its one unglazed window seeming to survey the valley like an eye.

Kitty saw them disappear into this hut; she saw them emerge once more; descending the uneven slope with long, running strides, and striking once more into the road.

And when they passed the concealed watcher, the muffled, jingling sound that had heretofore accompanied their footsteps was gone.

"You're a fool, Bill!" sullenly exclaimed one, as they stopped to rest on the edge of the road, and the taller stooped

to drink from a clear little stream, using the hollow of his hand as an impromptu goblet.

"No, I ain't a fool, said Bill," dashing the bright drops away from his moustache; "but I don't see no use in running unnecessary risks. Suppose we should meet some one?"

"We shan't!"

"I'm none so sure of that. Anyway, it's best to be on the safe side, and to-morrow night—"

Their voices lowered a little now, died away in the distance, and Kitty, standing alone in the woods, tried to collect her scattered thoughts into some definite plan of action.

"Shall I still follow them? or shall I go up and see if they have not hidden their booty in that hut?"

For one moment she hesitated, then she began to creep up the hillside with weary feet and lagging limbs, for fatigue and terror were beginning to tell upon her slender frame.

It was nearly dark when she crossed the mouldering threshold and stood in the solitary cabin. Through the started timbers of the roof the steel-grey sky gleamed with unnatural light, while the half-decayed boards of the floor creaked and gave beneath her weight. A fluttering noise in one corner made her heart turn chill, and the next instant she perceived it was but a dusty-winged bat, beating itself against the beams and rafters.

She stole tremulously forward to look into the black, yawning chasm, of the mud chimney, the only place, as it seemed to her, where anything as large as the Deacon's canvas bag could be concealed. And as she picked her way a board sprung beneath her feet—a board which had been loosely laid across two beams without any securing nails. Instinctively she stooped—and there before her, wedged in between the heavy timbers, over which had lain the board, was the little canvas bag!

She caught it in both hands, hugging it close to her breast, and hurried towards the door. But, as she advanced out of the close, mouldy air of the cabin into the grey November twilight, the strength seemed to die out of her limbs, the vitality to ebb from her heart.

"Surely, surely, I am not going to perish now," she thought wildly, "when the danger is all surmounted, the peril all past! God will never let me die in this lonely place!"

The half-murmured aspiration was still on her lips when all sense and feeling left her, and she sank utterly unconscious on the door-step, with the canvas bag still clasped to her heart!

It was quite dark when the old lumber-wagon rolled up to the door, and Mrs. Osprey came into the house, carrying the "extra" shawl upon her arm.

"Kitty! Kitty! Why, where is the child?"

In vain she called. The fire had died out upon the hearth—the pan of vegetables stood upon the table, just as the girl had left it—the doors were open, and altogether there was an air of confused desolation about the dark and dreary house.

"Deacon Osprey," said the frightened matron, grasping her husband's arm, "what does this mean?"

The Deacon set his teeth tightly together, but made no answer. He walked silently up-stairs into the back room, and presently returned.

"It means, wife," he said in a husky voice—

"Hush,!" said Mrs. Osprey, with a start. "What's that?"

"Something at the door," said Silas, rising to open it; and, as he did so, a slender figure, drenched with chill rain, and robed in soiled, brier-torn garments, tottered forward into his arms, and the bag of gold fell to the kitchen floor with a dull, heavy sound.

"Kitty!" he cried. "Mother, it is Kitty, and she is dying!"

But Kitty Clifford was not dying—she was only fainting from fatigue and over exertion, and Mrs. Osprey's kindly

care soon restored her to strength and animation. The Deacon listened silently to her story, and when she had finished he stroked her bright hair down with a gentle touch.

"My little girl," he said "you have been very brave."

"Were you not frightened, Kitty?" asked Silas tenderly.

"Yes, but it was worse when I came to myself after that fainting fit in the cabin on the hill. Oh, it was so dark—so dismal—so solitary, with owls hooting in the woods, and a bat flying round and round close to the ceiling."

When Messrs. Jim and Sandy Bill came after their secreted treasure the next night, their state of mind may easily be fancied. But they never suspected who the marplot was. Least of all would they have dreamed of pretty Kate Clifford, who was just engaged to be married to Deacon Osprey's son Silas.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

THE LYNN POISONING CASE.—The inquest on the body of Mr. Langford, surgeon, at Lynn, was concluded last week, the jury returning the following verdict—"That the deceased died from diseases from which he had long been suffering, but that his death was accelerated by strychnine given by his wife, she being of unsound mind."

A MR. JOHN WREN entered into possession of a pub-house at Dalton on Wednesday last week, and on the Friday morning he went into the railway tunnel at Furness Abbey and cut his throat. A luggage train passing through the tunnel ran over the body which was then discovered. His friends are unable to account for the act.

The body of Lady Firth, the wife of Sir Charles H. Firth, was on Monday found in the river Wharfe at Bolton Bridge, near the well-known Stepping-stones, close to Bolton Abbey. The deceased lady left the principal inn in the place on the previous day for a walk, and it is not known when or how she got into the water.

END OF THE PRESTON STRIKE.—A few days ago a report was issued by the Preston executive of the powerloom weavers, announcing that, as they could hold out no hopes of bringing the struggle to a successful issue, they felt it to be their duty to advise the operatives of Preston to try and make some amicable arrangement with their employers. It is considered that the strike is now at an end.

THE EX-LORD MAYOR.—Mr. Alderman Allen, the ex-Lord Mayor, shortly after his somewhat stormy term of office, met with a severe street accident on London-bridge, on which crowded thoroughfare he sustained a heavy fall by treading on some orange peel. His shoulder was much injured by the fall, and erysipelas having ensued, he has had to keep his bed ever since—now some ten weeks.

A VESSEL RUN DOWN IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.—The steamship Lord Gough ran down the steamer Marquis of Abercorn, between Glasgow and Dublin, on Tuesday morning. The Marquis of Abercorn was cut to the water's edge, and soon sank. Her cargo, including 200 head of cattle, was lost. The passengers were all saved by the Lord Gough. Both vessels had their lights burning, but it was foggy.

At an inquest held on Monday night at Poplar, respecting the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Christopher, a beershop-keeper in the Commercial-road, the doctor who attended the deceased said that her death was caused by drinking beer which had been drawn from new leaden pipes in the bar of the beershop. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from lead poisoning.

A FISHMONGER, named Thompson, who had neglected his business through intemperate habits, and had been compelled by his creditors to give it up to them, went into a swimming bath in Mile-end New Town the other evening and held his head under the water until he was drowned. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

SIR THEOPHILUS BIDDULPH met with a serious accident at Warwick on Saturday. While at drill with the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry his horse became restive, and he was thrown upon the ground with great force. A doctor was summoned, and found the honourable baronet suffering from temporary concussion of the brain and a severe flesh wound in the face, from which he had lost a large quantity of blood. He was also greatly shaken. In the course of the day, however, he was much better.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool coroner has held an inquest on the body of Florence McCarthy, an "unfortunate," 19 years of age. The body was found in the canal, and it was supposed that death had resulted from drowning. On a post-mortem examination, however, being made, it was found that there were bruises upon the head and chest, and other indications that she had been subjected to great violence. Her nails were full of sand, showing that a struggle had taken place. The night before she was found screams were heard proceeding from the direction of the canal. The jury returned an open verdict.

INGENUITY OF SMUGGLERS.—The French custom-house officers have just made an important seizure on the Belgian frontier. A man presented himself early in the morning with two large elms on a timber-truck, drawn by three horses. Something about the trees attracted the attention of one of the officers, and he proceeded to examine them. He found that they had been cut open, hollowed out, and very carefully put together again, the bark, where removed, having been glued on. In the cavity thus formed 627 kilos. of tobacco were concealed. The man was taken into custody and all the property seized.

MR. WHALLEY, M.P., and his daughter had a narrow escape on Thursday last week. They were descending the hill in the village of Rusdon in a small basket carriage, when the horse took fright, and dashed forward, Miss Whalley having the reins in hand at the time. Mr. Whalley got on his feet and took the reins from her, but at the same moment was thrown violently out of the carriage. Miss Whalley retained her seat until the carriage reached Wynn-stay Park, when she was thrown out. The horse rushed forward towards Rhosymedre until the carriage was dashed into fragments. Both Mr. and Miss Whalley were able to walk home without assistance.

ACCIDENT TO A VELOCIPEDIST.—At Birmingham, on Saturday, a gentleman proceeded down Key-hill on a bicycle at a moderately quick pace, and at the bottom of the hill a brougham came along Icknield-street, in a direction at right angles with that in which the bicycle was travelling. The velocipede and the brougham met, and the velocipede turned

completely over, just before the horses' feet. The wheel of the carriage went over the gentleman's shoulder and inflicted serious injuries. The occupant of the carriage, a lady, kindly gave up her place to the injured man, and he was conveyed to the General Hospital.

MURDER OF A GAME WATCHER NEAR GRIMSBY.—On Sunday morning, at five o'clock, two poachers were encountered on the farm of Mr. William Bingham, at East Ravendale, seven miles from Grimsby, the estate of Mr. Henry Thorold, of Cuxwold. The watchers were the gamekeeper and the head gardener of Mr. Thorold. On being confronted one of the poachers ran off, whilst the other stood his ground and deliberately fired his gun at the gardener, who was nearest to him, the shot taking instant fatal effect. Both poachers escaped. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." Two brothers named Thraves have been arrested.

TRIAL FOR MURDER IN IRELAND.—William Rumble, a corporal in the 9th Foot, was tried last week in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, for the manslaughter of James Wood who was shot at Drogheda on the 20th of November during the election. A detachment of the 9th Regiment, with Hussars and constabulary, escorting voters to the poll, were attacked by the mob, and the officer in command was knocked down insensible, while several soldiers were wounded. Two soldiers fired without orders. The prisoner and a comrade named Bonello were charged with the offence, but Bonello was liberated. The trial lasted the whole day. The evidence was conflicting. Mr. Butt defended the accused. At half-past seven o'clock the jury, after five minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—A brutal assault on a policeman took place at Lea Bridge on Sunday night. There had been a disturbance amongst a crowd of drunken navvies, and a man named Smith having made himself prominent in resisting a policeman who had tried to disperse the crowd, the officer took him into custody. Two other policemen came to their comrade's assistance, and they proceeded to take the prisoner to the police-station, one of them, named Ward, walking a short distance behind the others to keep off the mob who followed them, shouting and yelling. Suddenly a man in the crowd took a large brickbat from under his coat and threw it at the policeman Ward's head. It struck him on the back of his head, and he fell insensible to the ground. The other policemen were unable to render him any assistance, as their prisoner was making desperate struggles to escape. The wounded policeman was conveyed to a neighbouring public-house, and a surgeon sent for, who found that the back of the man's helmet had been completely smashed in, and the back of his head laid open by a fearful wound, producing concussion of the brain. The man who threw the missile is said to be an old offender, "well known to the police," but he has not yet been apprehended.

ACCIDENT TO AN EXPRESS TRAIN.—On Monday afternoon an accident occurred on the North Staffordshire Railway, near the station at Stoke-upon-Trent, which created considerable alarm, and caused much damage, although the personal injuries were not of a very serious character. A London and North-Western express train leaves Manchester at twelve o'clock at noon for London, running over the North Staffordshire line from Macclesfield to Stafford without stopping between the latter stations, except at Stoke-upon-Trent. The train is remarkable for punctuality, but on Monday it was a few minutes late on arriving at Stoke. Immediately after the time for the arrival of this train, a local train running to Newcastle and Silverdale was being shunted near the ticket platform, when one of the carriages got off the line, and the express, which does not stop at the usual ticket platform, ran into it and shattered a considerable portion of it to fragments, which were thrown in all directions. Every carriage in the local train was more or less damaged, but fortunately that train contained no passengers. Many of the passengers in the London and North-Western train were bruised, but none of them received such injuries to necessitate detention at Stoke-upon-Trent.

BURSTING OF A CANAL EMBANKMENT.—On Sunday afternoon considerable excitement was occasioned in the neighbourhood of Warwick by a portion of the embankment of the Warwick and Napton Canal giving way. The water rushed through the aperture into the fields and gardens adjacent to the Avon. The breach occurred about midway between the Emscote Bridge and the Aqueduct. A large portion of the embankment on the Warwick side of the river, between 30 and 40 feet in width, had been wholly washed away, and the water was escaping through the breach until it had completely submerged two or three adjoining fields and done serious mischief to the crops and property in that locality. A number of labourers were engaged to stop off the water by means of planks set down at the bridges on either side of the scene of the accident. Before its completion, the waste of water had been so enormous as to reduce the canal to the size of a streamlet. A large open boat, which was floating in the canal at the time of the occurrence, was carried through the opening into the fields below, and broken into two parts. Several other boats were saved from similar destruction by being securely chained to the side. The cause of the accident is alleged to lie in the construction of a 3 ft. culvert, the excavations for which beneath the bed of the river were in course of progress at the place where the embankment burst.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—On Friday morning, last week, an accident occurred at the No. 1 Coal Pit, Airdrie-kill, the property of Messrs. Black and Son, coalmasters, Whitehills, of a most painful nature, but which fortunately had not a fatal termination. A number of the men employed underground had assembled at the pit-head preparatory to being lowered below, and three of them named John O'Neill, William Braiden, and William Courtney, of whom the former is 50, and the two latter 16 years of age each, stepped into the cage in order to be lowered down, and the fourth man was in the act of following when the cage, which had been thrown out of gear in order that the engine should work the pumping gear, suddenly began to descend, and the three men named were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a depth of 44 fathoms. The fourth man succeeded in springing out, and thus saved himself. The men assembled at the pit-head at once proceeded to the bottom for the purpose of bringing up what was universally expected to be the mangled remains of their unfortunate fellow-workmen, but, wonderful to relate, on reaching the bottom it was discovered that the three persons, though very seriously injured, were still alive. No time was lost in conveying them to their respective homes, and the attendance of Dr. Rankin was secured. It is not anticipated that the accident will have a fatal result, and,

considering the depth to which they fell, and all the attendant circumstances, it may be said to be one of the most marvellous escapes recorded.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF FOURTEEN SHIPS.—Great apprehensions are manifested regarding the safety of no fewer than 14 ships bound across the Atlantic to England. In most instances the underwriters have no hope, and have settled on them as a total loss. The amount of insurances effected on the above ships was very large. The insurances were chiefly at Lloyd's and among the marine insurance companies.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—An extraordinary accident has occurred at Speak Tower Farm, about seven miles from Liverpool, in the occupation of Mr. W. Mawdsley. The boiler of an engine employed for thrashing wheat exploded, scattering the fire in all directions. A waggon load of straw which was standing by was upset in an attempt to remove it, and fell upon the wife of a labourer named Holme. The straw, having immediately become ignited by the fire began to blaze furiously, and the poor woman, who was buried beneath it, was burned to a cinder before she could be got out. Mr. Mawdsley, who attempted to rescue her, had his clothes burnt off his back, and was severely injured.

THE NATIVE INSURRECTION IN JAVA.—A correspondent at the Hague sends the following particulars of the disturbances in Java, of which no intelligible account has yet been published:—"The official *Java Courant* of the 6th of April states that during the nights of the 2nd and 3rd of April disturbances took place at Tamboen, in the neighbourhood of Bekassi. The Assistant-Resident at Meester Cornelis, Mr. E. R. J. C. De Kuyper, at once started for that place, but as soon as he arrived he was murdered by the natives, and the sheriff of Bekassi, Mr. F. J. B. Mayer, met a like fate. In the meanwhile the bad news had reached Batavia, and the Resident marched with a military force at once to Tamboen. They met the rioters at Kali-Abang, who were armed with lances. In vain Captain Stoecker summoned them, after he had surrounded them, to surrender, and it was only after a salvo with the breechloaders that the rioters, about 170 in number, resolved to submit. 162 persons were made prisoners, whilst two cars loaded with arms were taken by the troops. Besides Mr. De Kuyper and the sheriff, ten European policemen were murdered at Tamboen. The djaks of that place has absconded. The natives have destroyed nearly all the private properties of the Europeans and Chinese. The ringleader of the insurrection is a certain Javanese, Raden Koesoema, who fled to Tjiba Wesa. He is, however, pursued by a military detachment.

A FIGHT WITH THE OFFICERS OF THE LAW.—A day or two since Mr. Hinder, a sheriff's officer, accompanied by an assistant, presented himself at the residence of Captain Hunt, of Boyton House, Wilts, under the authority of a writ of *capias* against Captain Hunt for a sum of about £230. The butler said his master was not at home, but Mr. Hinder went into the house and upstairs, leaving his man below. He found Captain Hunt, and told him the cause of his visit, whereupon the Captain ordered him from the house. Mr. Hinder said he could not leave, as the writ he held was against the Captain's person, and he trusted they would be able to settle the affair quietly. Captain Hunt, however, was in no mood for such an arrangement, and having armed himself with a poker he aimed a terrible blow at Mr. Hinder, who escaped it, but the poker coming in contact with the wall, was broken into two pieces. Mr. Hinder then called out for assistance, and his man and several servants in the house were quickly in the room where the fight was going on. By this time the Captain had armed himself with the tongs, and with them dealt the sheriff's officer a heavy blow across the bridge of his nose, giving him a black eye, and causing the blood to gush freely from his mouth and nostrils. Mr. Hinder and his man then attempted to secure the Captain, who, seizing a revolver, declared he would blow out their brains. He presented the revolver at the head of the officer's man and fired. The man dashed his hand up and at the same moment dropped on the floor uninjured. Captain Hunt then presented a revolver at the head of the sheriff's officer, but the butler caught it from his hand. A struggle ensued, during which the sheriff's officer and his man were roughly handled and ultimately turned out of the house. The matter was immediately reported to the sheriff, and warrants were issued for the apprehension of Captain Hunt (who has left Boyton) and also against a servant who took part in the fight.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WIFE.

On Monday at the Clerkenwell Police-court, Richard Rouse Beach, aged 47, a painter of Caledonian-road, Islington, was charged before Mr. Cooke with feloniously cutting and wounding his wife Mary Ann Beach, with a knife, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm, at Caledonian-road. He was further charged with being drunk at the same time and place.

The complainant, who gave her evidence with great reluctance, and who appeared weak and ill, said—"On Saturday night I was sitting in my room with my husband when he endeavoured to cut my throat. He came in drunk and was in a passion, and I was the cause of it. He took up a table knife and cut my throat and the side of my mouth. I put up my hand to prevent him, and in doing so he cut my thumb. He has not attempted such a thing before, and he would not have done it now had he not been crazed with drink. We had both been drinking together. I think I was standing at the time he did it."

By the prisoner—I have not been drinking for the past fortnight. I have been charged and fined for drunkenness. I do not think that you cut my throat intentionally. I wish the magistrate to forgive you, as I have been a very bad woman to you. I was drunk at the time.

Police-constable Willis, 319 Y, said—"About a quarter past ten o'clock on Saturday night I saw the prisoner running up the Caledonian-road with nothing on but his shirt. He ran and caught hold of me and said, 'Policeman, protect me.' I said, 'What have you done?' and he said, 'I have cut my wife's throat.'"

Mr. Alexander (clerk)—what state was the prisoner in at the time?

Witness—He was quite drunk.

Mr. Cooke having cautioned the defendant, and told him that what he might say might be used against him,

The prisoner said—I do not know anything about it myself. I do not remember anything about it; I am sure I do not.

Mr. Cooke committed the prisoner to the Central Criminal Court for trial.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT TOOTING.

On Monday a review and sham fight, in which several metropolitan regiments took part, were held on Tooting-common, under the command of Lord Truro. A similar display, but on a smaller scale, was held last year with great success, and when it was known that his lordship, who is colonel of the West London Rifles, intended to revive the idea, he found plenty of metropolitan commanding officers of volunteers ready to co-operate with him. The result on Monday was one of the most interesting and instructive field days which have been held near London since the commencement of the present season.

As the troops arrived they were formed into attacking and defending forces, but as it was past 4 o'clock before the volunteers as they are given above put in an appearance, much valuable time was lost, and the movements were protracted to a late hour. Lord Truro was indefatigable in his exertions to get the troops in position, and at half past 4 o'clock his lordship was successful. The attacking force, consisting of two guns of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, and about 200 men of same regiment, with the 3rd City Rifles, was strongly entrenched on Tooting-common, adjoining the line of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, and the defending force on the Streatham-common side of the line, consisting of four guns, the 40th Middlesex (Central London Rifle Rangers), the 48th Middlesex (Havelock) Rifles, 2nd and 4th Surrey, and 1st Administrative Battalion Surrey Rifles. The attacking forces opened fire on the defenders at about a quarter to 5 o'clock, first in skirmishing order, supported by the guns and reserves; but finding the defenders repel the attack too strongly, after crossing the railway bridges, they gradually lost ground, and were driven to the extreme end of the common, the defenders following up with much earnestness. After a few changes of position, the attacking force and defenders were formed into line, and for a long time a continuous and well-maintained fusillade was kept up on both sides, supported by the field guns. The enemy got the worst of it, and, having been driven further back, sent out his cavalry, which, however, was received with quickly-formed squares. The final attack was made at 7 o'clock, when volley after volley was poured in, and the field day was concluded.

DESTRUCTION OF AN AFRICAN TOWN BY FIRE

On the 8th of April a fire broke out in Town Creek, Bonny, in a fishcurer's house, and extended to other premises, and in a few minutes from 50 to 60 houses were in flames. The supports were cut away from the houses, in the hope that the fall of the roofs would smother the fire, but in vain. In the houses of the chiefs was stored gunpowder, which exploded. The conflagration lasted throughout the 8th and during the succeeding night, and was only extinguished by a heavy fall of rain on the morning of the 9th. With the exception of the dwellings of two chiefs, the town was completely destroyed. Fifteen or twenty persons are supposed to have lost their lives. A person in the employ of a chief perished in the flames which destroyed his master's house; and when the fire had burnt itself out a number of other slaves drew the roasted body from the embers and commenced to eat a portion of it. The chief was informed of the circumstance, and the men were interrogated, when they excused their cannibalism by saying that they thought it was part of the body of a goat. The property of the merchants, which stands upon the beach was uninjured, nor was any damage done to the shipping in the river, the wind, fortunately, blowing the flames in an opposite direction.

GALLANT RESCUE.

On Tuesday, at a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, several interesting cases of saving persons from drowning, &c., in various parts of the world, were brought under the notice of the committee. The bronze medallion, with a suitable written testimonial, was given to Sir Malcolm Macgregor, Bart., captain of Her Majesty's ship *Danae*; to John G. Nelson, leading seaman, and John G. Thew, able seaman, of the same ship, for saving Cornelius Clarke, who fell overboard in Lagos Roads, on the West Coast of Africa, in 8½ fathoms water, on the 3rd of October last. The man fell overboard while attempting to get into a boat lying at the swinging-boom. Nelson, seeing the man could not swim, jumped overboard from the gangway to his assistance, and after picking up a life-buoy that had been previously thrown overboard from aft, swam with it to the man, who was just sinking, and, with the assistance of Thew, who had also jumped overboard from the sheet anchor immediately after Nelson, supporting Clarke with great trouble as he would not remain quiet. As the tide carried them past the ship, Sir Malcolm Macgregor, who had witnessed the accident, fearing that the life-buoy would not support the three men, plunged overboard out of his stern window with a Royal Humane Society's life-belt to swim to them, and assisted in supporting Clarke until a boat could be dispatched from the ship to pick them up. The gallantry of the action was enhanced by the fact of the place where the men fell overboard being noted to be infested with sharks. The silver medallion was awarded to Lieutenant John J. A. Gravenor, of her Majesty's ship *Dasher*, for saving William Killoran, a corporal of the 17th Regiment, under the following circumstances:—While troops were being embarked on board her Majesty's ship *Orontes* from the *Dasher*, off St. Helier's, Jersey, on the 16th ult., both vessels rolling very heavily at the time, Killoran fell overboard off the paddle-box of the *Dasher*, and had it not been for the promptitude of Mr. Gravenor in jumping over at the risk of his own life—a strong tide running at the time—and keeping him above water and clear of the paddle-box until other assistance was rendered, the man must have inevitably been drowned or crushed between the ship's sides, as he could not swim at all, and was dressed in regimentals.

DIMPLES.

LITTLE dimples so sweet and soft,
I love the cheek of my Love;
The mark of Cupid's dainty hand,
Before he wore a glove.
Laughing dimples of tender love
Smile on my darling's cheek;
Sweet hollowed spots where kisses lurk,
And play at hide and seek.
Fain would I hide my kisses there,
At morning's rosy light—
To come and seek them back again,
In silver hush of night!

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE velocipede mania, like the crinoline mania a few years ago, is furnishing a new trade to Sheffield.

THE physicians having failed to suggest a means of separating the Siamese twins effectually, an eminent lawyer has stepped in and proposed the very thing—to send them both to the Divorce Court.

THE weather cleared up on Monday afternoon for the holiday-seekers, and every place of public resort in London and the suburbs was crowded. Nearly 40,000 persons were at the Crystal Palace, and 31,132 at the Zoological Gardens.

THE Marquis of Bute is giving fabulous sums to the priests in Rome, where he is living, isolated from all communication with his lay countrymen, and it is believed he is subjecting himself to the most rigorous penances. It is to be trusted that the priests will not make their convert "beautiful for ever."

MR. SAMUEL MORLEY, M.P., has subscribed £50 towards improving the river Cam at Cambridge, and making it better adapted for boating. Mr. Morley is not himself a member of the University, but is no doubt interested on account of his sons, who are at Trinity College, and have also subscribed £5 apiece.

THE ORPHAN CHILDREN OF SEAMEN.—Mr. Charles MacIver, of the Cunard Steamship Company, Liverpool, yesterday presented £1,000 to the newly-formed Institution at Liverpool for the training of the orphan children of seamen. This is in addition to the donation already made by his firm.

A GANG of coiners has been discovered at a house in Stepney, not more than 200 yards from the Thames police court, and a quantity of moulds, a galvanic battery, and other apparatus used in the manufacture of base coin seized. The discovery was made by one of the gang informing against his accomplices.

THE Ancient Order of Foresters has forwarded to the National Lifeboat Institution an additional contribution of £440, on account of their second lifeboat, which is to be launched at Sunderland in the beginning of August next, in the presence of some thousands of Foresters, who are to assemble on the occasion from all parts of the north of England.

THE HOME FOR STARVING AND HOUSELESS DOGS.—A fancy bazaar was held in aid of this institution at Willis's Rooms on Saturday. It was stated that upwards of 30,000 of the starving and deserted members of the canine species had been taken in and cared for during the past year, and there were a few exceedingly pretty and interesting specimens of the deserted and homeless exhibited.

VELOCIPEDES FOR POSTMEN.—In the House of Commons on Thursday last week the Postmaster-General raised much merriment by stating, in answer to Mr. Hambro, that in some of the rural districts the postmen were about to try the experiment of going their rounds on velocipedes; adding, that as bicycle riding was not yet included in the Civil Service examinations, the experiment would be optional.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY WHITE, OF WARRINGTON.—The *Warrington Guardian* announces the death of the above gentleman, so long known in connection with the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society. He died very suddenly on Sunday morning, and is most deeply and generally lamented. He was a county and borough magistrate, had filled the office of mayor, and been a Sunday school teacher for 30 years.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—During a violent storm which broke over Boisachot, Belgium, three days back, an old couple who were at work in the fields took shelter under a tree. Both were struck by the electric fluid, and the woman, who was 75 years of age, was killed on the spot. The man escaped with a few burns. On the same occasion the house of Baron de T' Serclaes, Burgomaster of Norperwyck, was set on fire by the lightning, and burned down.

POSTAGE RATES FOR PRINTED MATTER.—A committee has been appointed by the council of the Society of Arts for the purpose of "promoting the adoption of reduced rates of postage, particularly in reference to printed matter and parcels," and the secretary states that that committee is now engaged in the consideration of the question, with a view to secure newspapers and printed matter being carried at rates not higher than those which are found practicable in France, Belgium, and the United States of America.

THE *John Bull* understands that at the request of an eminent Conservative statesman, the Church Institution will probably draft a bill to meet any real hardships of Dissenters in not being allowed burial in churchyards. Its chief feature will be the establishment of a burial-ground in every union where any service may be used. It has been pointed out that many Churchmen whose parents and ancestors were Dissenters have an equal grievance in not being able to have burial by the side of their relatives solemnized according to the rites of the Church.

THE *Manchester Examiner* says that emigration from the Mersey is proceeding on a great scale, and the returns are of a somewhat unusual character. While the total number of emigrants for the past few weeks has largely exceeded the average, the Irish element has fallen considerably below it. The difference is made up by German emigrants, who prefer crossing the Atlantic via Liverpool, instead by Bremen and Hamburg steamers direct. Cotton operatives from Lancashire, and artisans from the Government dockyards, also go to swell the total list.

SIR WILFRED LAWSON correctly stated in his speech on the Permissive Liquor Bill that the Legislature of Massachusetts had recently re-enacted the prohibitory law; but he failed to add that it was modified by the important exemption from its restrictions of lager beer and cider, drinks which in the towns of New England are as popular as beer in this country. If the teetotalers in our own country would only turn their attention to the best means of supplying the working classes with light wholesome beer they would do far more to promote sobriety than by agitating for impracticable restrictions.

VELOCIPEDES FOR RURAL POSTS.—Huntly, as the centre of a wide district, has a considerable number of country post messengers in connection with its office. Some of them have very long journeys to take; and the Forgue runner has taken the initiative in doing the journey with a velocipede. Last Saturday he began his journey in the new fashion, and did the distance (nine miles) in about an hour. It is a double-seated conveyance, very light, seems easily propelled by two persons (who sit facing one another), and goes at a rapid rate. If the experiment succeeds for some time, our rural runners will very soon anticipate the Government by providing themselves with velocipedes.

SNOOKING SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.—On the 17th ult. an East Indian, named Johul, was executed in Berberie for murder. The unfortunate man persuaded himself until the last moment that he would not be executed, and when he was led forth to the fatal drop a fearful scene took place. He struggled violently, and succeeded in extricating one of his legs from the cords in which he was bound. He was again tied by the executioner, but he laid down on the platform and refused to stand up. Three men were got to raise and hold him up, and the rope was placed about his neck. The trap-door was let down, but the prisoner fell on the platform. The trap-door being again raised, and the prisoner placed upon it, the bolt was drawn, and he was launched into eternity without any further struggle.

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent writes that the Viceroy of Egypt, after leaving Vichy, is expected on a visit to the Sultan. Arrangements are being made at his Highness's palace of Tchermigan, on the Bosphorus, for his reception. The Viceroy's splendid steam yacht, the *Mahrousa*, is going back to the Thames to be lengthened about 50 feet, to give her increased cabin accommodation, and also to have more boiler power added to her. Plans have

arrived from England for a very magnificent large steam yacht for the Sultan, to eclipse anything ever yet built, both as to speed and costliness. The works on the various new palaces are being pushed on.

THE death is announced of Major James Leith, V.C., aged forty-two. The gallant deceased served with the 14th Hussars in the Persian expedition of 1857. He also took an active part in the suppression of the mutiny at Aurangabad, served with the Malwa Field Force at the siege and capture of Dhar, and with the Central India Field Force under Sir High Ross at all the affairs during the advance on Calpee. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at Betwa on the 1st of April, 1858, in having charged alone and rescued Captain Need, of his regiment, when surrounded by a large number of rebel infantry. In recognition of his distinguished services he was promoted major in July, 1858, and in May, 1863, was appointed to the 10th Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. The late Major Leith was third son of the late General Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., of Freefield and Glenkildie, Aberdeenshire.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER has left London on his African journey earlier than he had intended on account of a telegram which he received from the Viceroy of Egypt. No authoritative statement has been made of the objects of the expedition which Sir Samuel is to command; but it is known (the *Daily Telegraph* says) that he intends to traverse the district watered by the White Nile, and that he will endeavour, by such means as may be afforded him, to bring the people of that region more within the influence of civilization. He goes at the head of a small army, admirably equipped by the Viceroy. He will also have a small flotilla of well-armed river vessels. It seems quite certain that the Viceroy means to annex the whole of the White Nile.

ALBERT SAMUELS, a carpenter, who lived with his father, the manager of the Turkish baths in New-street, Leicester, was found dead in the "sweating-room" of the baths on Sunday morning. At that time the room showed a temperature of 142 degrees. It was thought that the deceased on Saturday night had forgotten to put in the bath a bag of horsehair for the purpose of destroying the moths in it, and that he went downstairs early on Sunday morning to put it in before the opening of the baths, and that when in the sweating-room he either fell down in a fit or from drowsiness and was suffocated. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Death from suffocation."

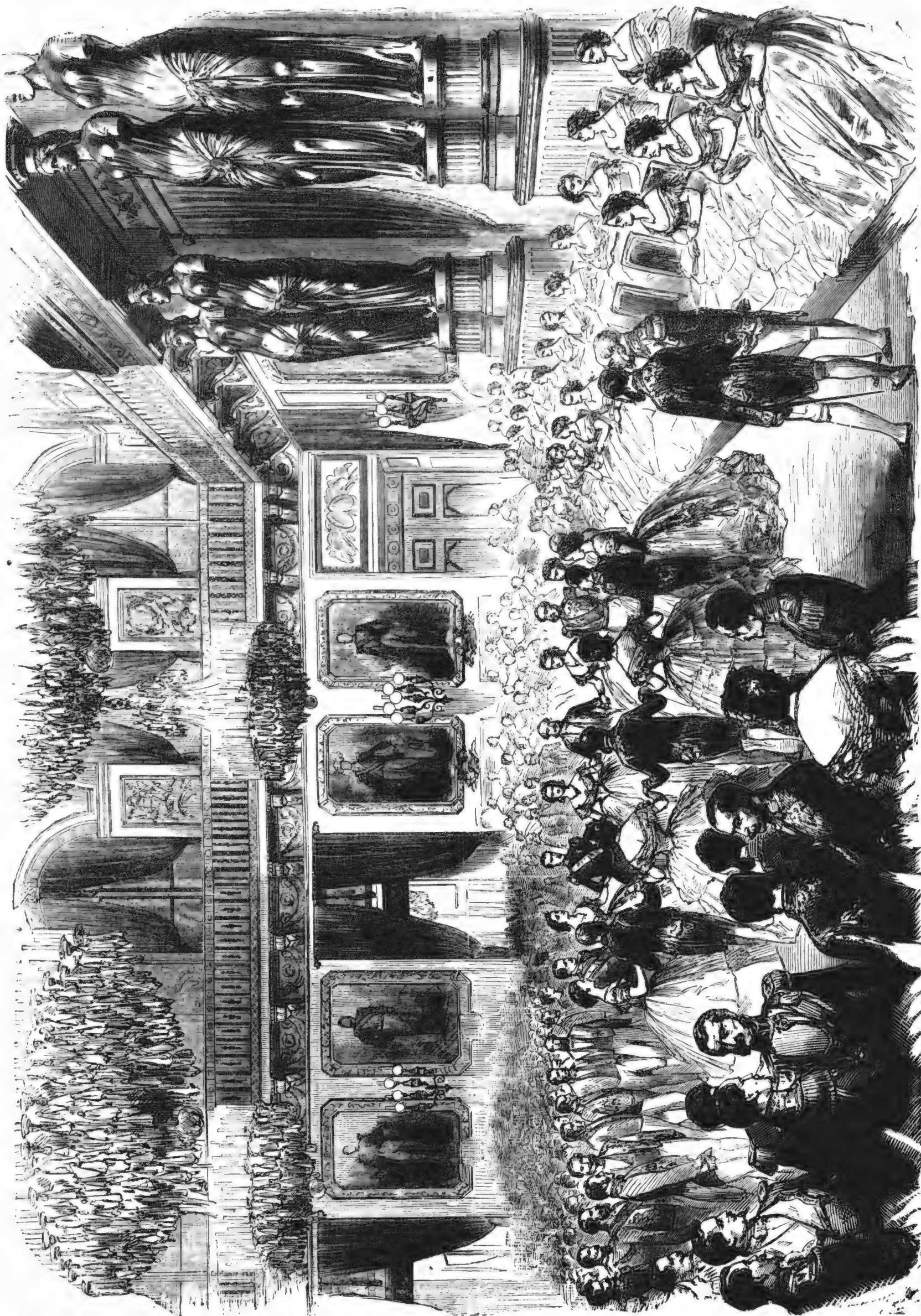
FATAL TERMINATION TO A DRINKING BOUT.—Two labourers, named Vernon and Lecointre, were tried three days back at Caen, France, for the murder of a man called Emery, a farm servant. The three men had been drinking together in a barn, and, after a short dispute as to the share to be paid by each, the accused attacked Emery with sticks, beating him on the head; the last-named at first got away and went to a small inn, but as the house was closed for the night the landlord refused to admit him, Emery then started off in the direction of Lisieux, but his two assailants were waiting for him on the road, and again fell on him, and, after knocking him down, battered his head with sticks and stones, and then left him to die in a ditch half filled with water. Lecointre was now sentenced to hard labour for life, and Vernon to 20 years of the same punishment.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—According to accounts from St. Petersburg, the continued indisposition of the Emperor Alexander is beginning to cause uneasiness to his medical men. His Majesty, it has been stated, was a few weeks back crossing a bridge in an open carriage with his eldest son, when the horses took fright, and dashing across the footpath were only prevented by the parapet from falling with the vehicle into the river. The shock was, however, so violent that fears were entertained that the Emperor might have suffered some internal injury, and since the accident he has been unwell. The court will leave the Imperial winter residence for the palace of Tzarsoe-Selo. The Empress, after the confinement of the Grand Duchess, wife of the heir to the throne, will pass a few weeks at Moscow, and then proceed to the Crimea, where she will be joined by the Emperor after the animalmanoeuvres of the camp at Krasnoe.

THE flower show, which opened at the Crystal Palace on Saturday morning in timely coincidence with the Whituntide holidays, attracted an unusual rush of eager visitors, and formed throughout the day a theme of the liveliest admiration and criticism. Where competition for prize honours constitutes an element in the floral exhibition the critics usually contribute their fair share to the general buzz and hum of the occasion, and do something to prevent the unqualified admirers from having it all their own way, thereby lending to the enjoyment a zest which it would not otherwise possess; and a fair sprinkling of this piquant element gave relief to the general praises of Saturday. Regarded in its effects from the popular point of view, and with all deference to professional criticism in matters of detail, the show may be safely pronounced a decided success—a show worthy alike of the place and the season.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN AUSTRALIA.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was in Sydney at the end of March. He had been received with an enthusiasm which had its particular meaning. It was felt there that his return so early has wiped away a stigma which rested upon the citizens, and they had done their best to show how individual was the action which a year ago gave rise to so much indignation, pain, and regret. His royal highness moved about in the freest and happiest manner, took part in some public ceremonies, but declined to be present at various balls proposed in his honour, and had shared to the fullest extent the hospitality of the Governor and of the people of Sydney. One of his latest acts had been very graceful—the laying of the foundation of the monument to the memory of Captain Cook. It was anticipated that he would sail for Wellington in a few days. His departure for Sydney was made from Melbourne on the morning of the 8th of March. Before his departure he honoured the mayor (Mr. Moubay) and Mrs. Moubay by attending a plain dress ball given by them in the New Exhibition; but he did not attend a fancy dress ball, in aid of the Alfred Hospital, on the 5th of March. His royal highness, however, laid the foundation stone of the building. The site is a beautiful one on the left side of the road from Melbourne to St. Kilda, in the immediate neighbourhoods of the Blind Asylum and of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

A MAN WORRIED BY A DONKEY.—A very singular case was reported to the Sheffield police on Sunday. At the Bull Inn, Dunfields, a number of men were drinking, and about half a dozen of them adjourned to the stable yard, in which was a donkey belonging to a hawker named Edward Parker. One of the men, named Frederick Hooton, also a hawker, commenced to tease and then to ill-use the animal by kicking and otherwise mistreating it. He was very drunk, and no persuasion on the part of his companions could induce him to discontinue his insane practices, but on the contrary, had the effect of making him more savage in his treatment of the poor animal. At last, despite the remonstrance of the owner, he took hold of the donkey's ear and twisted it completely round, of course causing the animal acute pain. It thereupon ran at him, and in an instant knocked him down, and whilst he was on the ground seized his lower jaw and bit his under lip completely off. As soon as possible his companions rushed forward and dragged him from under the feet of the infuriated animal, or in all probability he would have paid with his life the forfeit of his foolhardiness. So clearly was the piece bitten from the man's lip, that his gums and teeth were laid entirely bare, as was his jaw-bone. After a long search the piece of flesh bitten off was found, and the man was removed to the Infirmary, where it was sewn on again, and he is progressing as favourably as can be expected. The donkey was not a vicious one, but, on the contrary, has hitherto been considered remarkably quiet.



GRAND BALL AT THE TUILERIES IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.--(SEE PAGE 1175.)

THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

These fashionable gardens are now deservedly ranked as almost foremost of the aristocratic "lions" of the metropolis, though situated in what was once the suburban district of Brompton. The gardens are magnificently laid out; the buildings, as will be seen from our illustration, are very artistic, and some of the arcades are in imitation of the celebrated Villa Albana at Rome. The season is now just opening for those aristocratic gatherings, which were so extensively patronised last year; hence a view of the style of buildings in the gardens will be acceptable to our readers at the present time.

REMARKABLE COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

The Marseilles journals publish a report from Captain Nicolai, of the General Abbattucci, which, after being run into a few days back by a large brig, foundered at sea with great loss of life. The ship left Marseilles on the morning of the 6th for Civita Vecchia and Naples, with 78 passengers on board and a crew of 25 men. Everything went on during the day regularly and favourably, and at midnight the captain turned in, leaving the second officer in command. The night was foggy, with rain falling occasionally. The usual lights were displayed and every precaution for safety taken. The captain was undressing when he heard a shouting on deck, and the next moment felt a severe shock. He ran up at once

ness to the persons rescued. He stated that the brig which had made off so cruelly was the Edward-Huid, 600 tons, Captain Senson, from Norway, bound for Constantinople. After 48 hours' navigation, the Embla reached Leghorn a few minutes before the brig which had done all the damage. This latter had on board 34 persons saved, making 64 in all, the number of those who perished being 49. A list of the persons saved is given, but it is not complete, as some of them left Leghorn immediately after landing. The only English name is Brookes, being that of a passenger.

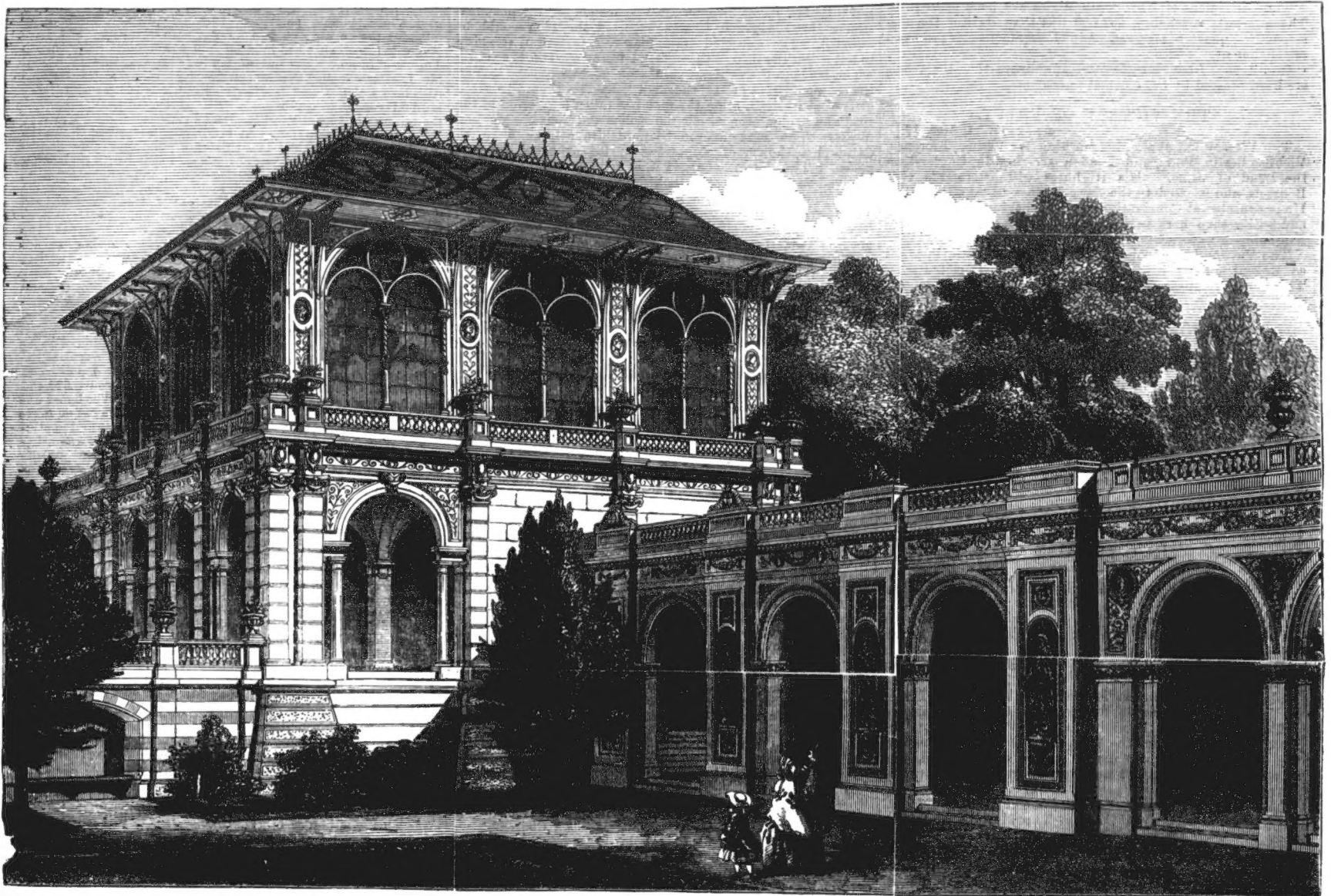
LOSS OF TWO GOLD SHIPS BY FIRE.

A TELEGRAM was received on Monday afternoon from Queenstown, announcing the total loss of the homewardbound ship Blue Jacket, Captain White, by fire, accompanied, it is feared, by a melancholy loss of life. The Blue Jacket was a fine ship, 1,442 tons register, and, according to the New Zealand papers, sailed from Lyttelton on the 1st of February last for the port of London, with a most valuable cargo. The telegram communicating her loss states that it took place on the 9th of March, when she was abandoned, completely on fire, in lat. 50 S., long. 47 W. The crew and passengers appeared to have taken to the boats, and must have suffered great privations from exposure, as they were not picked up till seven days afterwards. A portion only were then rescued by the barque Pyrmont, which arrived off Queenstown on Monday. One boat was missing, containing 30 of the crew. Captain White, the late commander, has telegraphed to the

VOLUNTEER MEETING IN REGENT'S PARK.

On Saturday evening the first brigade-day of volunteers which has taken place in the Regent's-park under the new regulations came off in that portion of the park facing Holford House, in the presence of a concourse of spectators which was variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000.

Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, Inspector General of the Reserved Forces, had appointed that this, his second brigade drill of the season, should be participated in by the following corps, viz., the 20th Middlesex, the 29th (North) Middlesex, the 37th Bloomsbury, and the 39th Finsbury Rifles; and those corps were duly mustered when General Lindsay, accompanied by Colonel Daubeny, Assistant-Inspector of Reserved Forces, and Captain Seymour, of the Guards, who acted as aides-de-camp, rode on the ground. At this moment no ground for the evolutions had been taken up, and the public were, as usual, crowding on the battalions, when a body of eight mounted constables, under command of Mr. Assistant Police Commissioner Walker, made their appearance, and after a slight conference with General Lindsay, with whom Lord Elcho and one or two volunteer commanders were conversing at the time, they were ordered to make a space. In a short time these eight mounted police succeeded in forming a square, which was almost sufficient to accommodate the 1,200 men who formed the brigade in line without overlapping, and keeping it throughout the whole proceedings in a manner which a regiment of volunteers



THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

and saw a large brig without any light making off, after having run into the steamer and cut her open. The danger-whistle was at once sounded and the other vessel hailed for help, but she continued her course without paying the slightest attention to the call for aid. As the steamer was built in compartments, the portion not struck remained water-tight. The other vessel, having then at last displayed lights, was proceeding on her way, when Captain Nicolai got up steam and made after her in the hope of placing the mails and ships papers on board her, as well as some of the passengers. He at last got his vessel quite close to the other, and several persons availed themselves of the chance of getting away from the steamer. The same manoeuvre was effected the second time, and others got on board. But the brig succeeded in getting away, and the steamer began slowly to yield to the pressure of the water, and the woodwork was giving way. Towards four o'clock, just as day began to break, a vessel was seen in the distance, and after a while, perceiving the signals of distress, drew nearer. But the partitions after a while yielded, and the sea poured in so rapidly that the steamer absolutely seemed to be going down under the feet of those on deck. The boats had been destroyed when the collision took place, so that there was no resource but for each person to shift for himself. The captain accordingly gave the word *Suave qui petit*, and jumped into the sea; and two minutes after the steamer went down. About 20 persons were then floating about on pieces of wood, hencoops, and other matters, and had to remain so for about an hour, until two boats arrived from the strange vessel, which had come to give assistance. She turned out to be a Norwegian three-master, the Embla, Captain Toudahl, who showed the utmost cool-

owners the fate of the ship. No mention is made of the origin of the fire. The ship, cargo, and specie were fully insured.

The other ship burnt was the Omar Pasha. She was, like the Blue Jacket, a first-class ship, 1,124 tons, belonging to Aberdeen, also homeward bound to London from Brisbane, which port she left on the same day, February 1, in charge of Captain Gray, her master. The telegram announcing the disaster is dated from Gibraltar; it states that the ship was abandoned on the 27th April, but where it is not stated. All the passengers, together with the officers and crew, saved themselves by the boats. This loss will also fall on Lloyd's and the insurance companies.

SATISFACTORY TO ALL CONCERNED.—"Mrs. John Line 'is greatly pleased with her sewing machine, which far exceeds all her expectations; and she will have great pleasure in showing it and recommending it to her friends.'—Davenport, Dec. 14th, 1868. To the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

The Silent Sewing Machine is the only practicable one for family use, being the only one so simple, well made, and reliable, that it can be used by any one, will last a generation without repair, and be always in order. Sewing Machines by other makers taken in exchange at their market value. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 135 Regent-street, and 150 Cheapside, London.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, Essex-Holborn, London.

or even regulars have been known to be wholly unable to accomplish.

The various regiments afterwards marched past, and brought the proceedings, which were of a highly satisfactory character to every one, to a close.

"THE SURPRISE OF THE FOX."

The fine-art engraving on our front page of "The Surprise of the Fox," is from one of the best works of Jean Baptiste Oudry, a celebrated French animal painter. The fox has paid a visit to the poultry-yard, a favourite resort of this wily fellow, and has successfully carried off a noble cock. He has taken his victim, in order to enjoy his repast, into the woods, but has been followed, and is now on the point of being disturbed over his dainty meal. The expression and attitude of the fox show that he doesn't like the interruption at all. The picture is meritorious on all its points.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Home, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*. Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 8d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. Also at Fortnum and Mason, and all grocers and chemists.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.

Intelligence received here from Teheran of the 5th inst. announces that serious fighting has taken place in the streets of that town between two religious sects, but that the disturbance was suppressed by the intervention of the military. Three hundred persons were killed or wounded, and 500 taken into custody. The prisoners have been severely punished.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

BREMEN, May 18.

The *Weser Gazette* of to-day publishes intelligence from Heppens, a Prussian war harbour at the mouth of the Jahde, announcing that several British men of war are about to proceed thither to salute the King of Prussia. The strength of the squadron is not known, but one of the vessels would be the Warrior.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, April 25.

The laying of the Tasmanian cable commenced on the 22nd inst. A storm having arisen the cable has been cut and buoyed.

The Liverpool ship Hurricane, which arrived here on the 22nd, has foundered in port. All lives were saved.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, April 22.

The Parliament of New South Wales has been prorogued. The quarterly revenue is £32,000 less than during the corresponding quarter last year. The Government has promised retrenchment.

Intelligence from New Zealand announces that the rebels are hard pressed by the colonial forces.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, May 17.

The Viceroy left at six this morning for Venice, Florence, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London, arriving in England on the 22nd of June. His Highness will afterwards visit Brussels, and proceed to the Eaux-Bonnes to take the baths. He is expected at Constantinople at the beginning of August, and will return here in September to receive the Empress Eugénie.

The Viceroy has appointed his son, Prince Tefwik, to act as Regent during his absence, assisted by Cherif Pasha. This regency causes great satisfaction.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACES.

The eighth and last of these races took place on Saturday evening. Only one bump occurred, Worcester being overtaken by Merton at the first willow. Corpus was closely pursued by Lincoln, but succeeded in getting away. The following list shows the position of the boats at the conclusion of the races:—

1. University.	8. Lincoln.	15. Trinity.
2. Exeter.	9. Merton.	16. Oriel.
3. St. John's.	10. Worcester.	17. Magdalen.
4. Brasenose.	11. Pembroke.	18. New College.
5. Christ Church.	12. Queens'.	19. St. Mary Hall.
6. Balliol.	13. Wadham.	20. Jesus.
7. Corpus.	14. St. Edmund Hall.	21. Magdalen Hall.

The Doris has been bought by Lord Ducie, and will fit out in July.

The *Sporting Gazette* regrets to announce the death by his own hand of Mr. Bower, of Welham, Yorkshire, well known in racing and hunting circles.

COUNT ESTERHAZY sold the well-known steeple-chase horse Transylvanian, by Italian out of California (winner of the Baden Baden Steeple-chase last year), for £1,000, to Prince E. Taxis, after winning at the recent Pressburg Meeting.

The Marquis of Downshire's steam screw yacht, the Kathleen, 240 tons, and the Marquis of Ormonde's schooner, the Mirage, 180 tons, are nearly ready for commission, and as soon as these splendid new vessels are ready, the noble Marquises will be afloat.

The following have been elected members of the Royal Yacht Squadron Club at Cowes:—The Marquis of Downshire, Kathleen, screw steamer, 240 tons; the Earl of Harrington, Diadem, 126 tons; Lord Ashburton, Helen, 283 tons; Hon. F. Stanley, Falcon, 42 tons; Hon. R. Sackville-West, Sylph, 107 tons; Captain Staunton, Sybil, 120 tons; R. Gausson, Esq., Gossamer, 40 tons; F. Thynne, Esq., Ione, 75 tons. The meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on the 5th inst., and was numerously attended.

Much regret has been generally expressed at the sudden determination of the Duke of Hamilton to retire from the French Turf and the breaking up of such an extensive and well-selected stud. Such, however, fortunately, is not quite the case, as eight out of the lot of 26 which were sent up were brought in and have returned to their old quarters at Chantilly; and as none of the yearlings were put up, it augurs well for the continuance of his grace on the French Turf, to which he would have been a great loss. It is generally understood that Page will no longer train for the duke, but he will continue to ride as usual for the stable, and that W. Planner will henceforth have charge of the horses.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT HURLINGHAM PARK.—There was a numerous attendance of the members of the Hurlingham Club on Saturday, including several leading sportsmen and ladies of distinction. Although the weather was beautifully fine the wind was cold. The proceedings in the shooting enclosure consisted of two sweepstakes and a handicap of £3 each; and the attendance of shooters and spectators reminded me of the Hornsey Wood gatherings, when from 50 to 80 competitors shot for Mr. Heathcote's handicaps. On this occasion there were 29 shooters, when 185 birds were shot at, including the ties, out of which number 139 were killed to 46 missed. The birds were tolerably good for the handicap, with the exception of some of those trapped for the ties. Six shooters killed their seven birds each, and in shooting off the ties the first prize fell to Mr. Charles F. Hayne, and the second to Mr. William Finnie.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ATHLETIC SPORTS.—The sixth annual meeting open to gentlemen amateurs, members of her Majesty's Civil Service, was held on Saturday at the

Beaufort House grounds, Walham-green, under the management of the following committee:—Messrs. E. L. Bateman, W. F. Eaton, F. F. Gordon, F. A. Hawke, W. J. Maitland, Guy Pym (judge), R. Eyre Lambert (treasurer), and William Morse (hon. secretary). Mr. W. M. Chinnery was the handicapper, and Mr. W. F. Beaufort starter. All the arrangements were carried out by the executive with punctuality, and in a manner which reflects great credit on them. About eleven o'clock the sports commenced, and in the course of the afternoon the grand stand, the side gallery, and all around the extensive running ground were crowded principally by ladies. The large space in front of the roped arena was entirely filled up with carriages, and the number of spectators was computed to be over 4,000. A military band was stationed near the centre of the ground, and a strong body of police attended, but beyond keeping the course clear their services were not called into requisition. The programme was a very extensive one, 32 races, including heats, having to be decided, and there were about 250 entries, but many were absent, some of the intended competitors arriving too late to run in their respective heats.

RIOT BY COLLIERIES.

TYLDESLEY has, during the last few days, been the scene of much excitement, in consequence of the threatening attitude of the colliers on strike at the colliery belonging to Messrs. Holland and Green, and those employed by the Tyldesley and Astley Coal and Salt company. A report was current that a number of colliers from Staffordshire would arrive in Tyldesley by the nine o'clock train, to supply the places of the men on strike. For some time before the arrival of the train thousands of people took possession of the principal streets through which it was expected the men would be escorted. The expected train, however, instead of stopping to put down the men at the usual platform, sped on to a siding which leads to the colliery. So soon as this became known the crowd hurried on to the spot. By the time the train arrived at its destination the mob had taken possession of the road and bridge over which the police and their charge had to pass. The moment the Staffordshire colliers were recognised a shower of stones was hurled at them and the police. The latter charged the mob, and injuries were received on both sides, the police suffering from the stones, whilst the mob were beaten with the truncheons of the officers. They forced their way to the yard of the colliery, and another fearful set-to took place, but ultimately the mob was driven towards Tyldesley, and the Staffordshire men were lodged in an outbuilding, specially provided with beds for their accommodation. On the following morning the men were escorted to Common-lane Pit by the officers, and returned in the same way in the afternoon, but nothing further took place beyond hooting and an occasional stray stone being thrown.

LAW AND POLICE.

A MARINE store dealer, named Joseph Parkes, of Grafton-street, was brought before Mr. Flowers at the Marlborough-street police-court on the charge of receiving articles in pledge from poor people without having taken out a pawnbroker's licence. The magistrate fined him £50.

At the Clerkenwell police-court on Monday a man named Beech was charged with cutting his wife's throat. Both the prisoner and his wife were drunk, and one of the witnesses said that the man was usually a sober, hardworking man, while the woman, who gave her evidence with great reluctance, and appeared very weak and ill, said that she did not think he cut her throat intentionally, and that she hoped the magistrate would forgive him, as she had been "a very bad woman to him." Mr. Cooke committed him to trial.

ASSAULTS.—Several cases of assaults on the police came before the metropolitan police magistrates on Monday. At Worship-street a man named Elliott was sentenced to a month's hard labour for trying to throw a policeman into the river Lea, near Lea-bridge, on Saturday night. At Clerkenwell a labourer named Dyer was sentenced to a month's hard labour for an unprovoked assault on a man in Somers-town, and to twenty-one days' further imprisonment for subsequently knocking down and kicking a policeman who took him into custody. At the Thames police-court seven men and two women were charged with rioting and assaulting the police in Rosemary-lane on Saturday night, and each sentenced to two months' hard labour.

A NICE MOTHER.—At the Marylebone police-court on Wednesday, Honora Price, described as "a dirty, dissipated-looking woman," was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and with assaulting her infant child by throwing it on the pavement. A woman named Hanna said she was passing along Church-street, Lisson-grove, when she saw the prisoner run across the road after a young woman, who ran away. The prisoner was drunk, and had a child in her arms, and threw it over her head to run after the young woman. The infant fell on its head on the flagstones. It had neither hat nor hood on. A surgeon said the child had received a fearful blow on the head. It was now in the infirmary in extreme danger, and not likely to live. Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded the prisoner for a week.

TOO LATE FOR THE TRAIN.—A number of persons who went on an excursion to Gravesend on Monday attended at Bow-turret, and a man named Higgins, who acted as spokesman, said "I took a return ticket yesterday from Charing-cross to Gravesend. I asked one of the officials up to what hour the trains ran, and he replied that twelve o'clock at night. Accordingly, I and three other working men went to the station last night at eleven o'clock, and there were about 300 people there, on the platform and in the waiting-rooms. We were told there were no more trains, and we stayed in Gravesend till this morning. I have lost my situation through it, and my companions also. They fetched in the police and expelled us from the waiting rooms with necessary force." Mr. Flowers said the applicant had better write to the directors, and by their answer he would be able to judge what course to take.

REMARKABLE CASE OF THEFT.—To "take a cab" has hitherto been considered, by men at least, a security against street outrages in London, but the experience of an Italian gentleman at the East-end the other night does not justify the opinion. The gentleman in question was being driven along Rosemary-lane, Whitechapel, towards the City, at the rate of between five and six miles an hour, when a thief, who must have seen him enter the vehicle two or three minutes previously, ran alongside the cab for a distance of 100 yards, thrust his arm into it, and made a violent snatch at the gentleman's gold chain, carrying away part of it and the watch to which it was attached. The Italian directed the cabdriver to stop, and he alighted, but the thief got away with his booty. The watch was worth £60, and the portion of the chain taken with it £20 more. The gentleman, on giving information at the station-house, said he had only been in London a few hours, and that he had been in all the capitals in Europe and had never been robbed before.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD A RAILWAY COMPANY.—A young man

named John Athey, a barman at a public-house in Birmingham, was charged before the Derby magistrates with attempting to obtain money under false pretences. In March last a letter signed "John Asbury," was sent to the Midland Railway Company demanding compensation for an injury the writer said he had received in a collision near Derby, and enclosing a medical certificate purporting to be signed by Dr. Wakelin Barratt, of Birmingham. Inquiries were made on behalf of the company at the address given in the letter, 2, Bull Ring, Birmingham, which was the house where the prisoner was employed, but no person of the name of John Asbury was known there. Two letters which had been sent there from the company's offices were returned unopened by the prisoner, who said he was sure they would never be called for. The handwriting of the letter sent to the company was shown to closely resemble that of letters written by the prisoner, and Dr. Barratt stated that the medical certificate was not in his handwriting. The prisoner was committed for trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—At the Mansion House on Tuesday Charles Thacker, a respectably-dressed young man, was brought before the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Lusk on a charge of embezzlement. Mr. Waller prosecuted, and Mr. Lambert defended. The prisoner was a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Gebhart and Co., importers of fancy goods, 24, Lawrence-lane, and it appeared that on the 29th of January last he received a sum of £4 15s. 9d., which instead of handing it to the cashier, he appropriated to his own use. Evidence was also given respecting two other sums of small amount for which he had failed to account. The prisoner having expressed his desire of being dealt with summarily, pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against him. Mr. Waller remarked that, so far as the prosecutors were aware, there was no temptation in the way of the prisoner to lean him to embezzle the money, as he had a very liberal salary for the position he occupied—namely, £3 15s. per week. Mr. Lambert stated that the prisoner was married, and had a young family, and requested the court to deal leniently with him on that account. He also stated that the prisoner's defalcations had been £70, but that he had repaid a considerable portion of that amount, and would have repaid the entire sum had he not been arrested. The Lord Mayor inquired what had induced him to appropriate the money. The cause in nine times out of ten was extravagance in living. Mr. Lambert replied that he had become involved in transactions with loan societies, and had paid as much as 120 per cent. The Lord Mayor, after consultation with Alderman Lusk, sentenced the prisoner to four months' imprisonment.

BETTING PROSECUTION.—At Marlborough-street on Saturday Mr. William Miller, the landlord of a public-house in South-street, Grosvenor-square, was charged on remand with permitting his house to be used as a betting-house, and four men named Rose, Puckeridge, Newsam, and Field—two of them gentlemen's servants, and the other two servants out of place—were charged with using the house for the purpose of betting. Evidence having been given by the police of betting having taken place in the house, and of various articles used in drawing racing sweeps having been found on the premises, the defendants pleaded guilty. Miller's solicitor stated that his client had done all in his power to discourage betting, but he found the matter too difficult, and unfortunately allowed his customers to make bets among themselves. The solicitor also stated that Mr. Miller had desired him to express regret for having violated the law, and to promise that he would not again allow his house to be used by betting-men for the purpose of making their bets. Mr. Newton asked if the police knew anything about the house in question. A policeman said that in October, 1869, Miller was fined at that court £20 and costs for allowing gambling, and 5s. for card playing. The house was well known as a betting-house; bookmakers used it to bet on horse racing. Hardly anybody went there but betting-men and gentlemen's servants. Complaints had been made of servants being taken to the house to make bets. Mr. Newton thought all the defendants had acted very prudently in withdrawing their pleas of "Not guilty." No one could doubt that the offence had been proved. About fifteen years ago it was found necessary to introduce a stringent Act to meet these offences, but that Act a few years afterwards practically became a dead letter. The evil, however, had lately increased to such an extent that the Act had been called again into requisition by the authorities, who had determined to take steps to abate it. He would tell the defendants, and also the public at large, that those who had charge of the administration of the law intended in all cases where the offence was proved to press for the full penalty. He would say to the four defendants, the servants, don't do this again, or you will be punished. With Miller the case was different. Miller had been previously convicted, and the gambling implements found in his house by the police sufficiently showed his character. Miller must pay a fine of £50; Field would be discharged, and the other three defendants must pay 20s. each.

EXTENSIVE ARRESTS OF BETTING MEN.—At the City Police-court at Manchester on Tuesday, 15 men were charged with having kept betting houses, or with having permitted their houses to be used for the purpose. Mr. Cobbett, who prosecuted, said all the men were charged under the 3rd section of the 16th and 17th Vic., cap. 119, which provided that if any man kept, occupied or in any way used any place that was capable of ownership, so that any person who thought proper might go there and make a bet with him or others, that was keeping a betting-house within the meaning of the Act, and by the first section of the same bill, such house was a gaming house within the meaning of the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 119. The evidence was nearly the same in all those cases. The officers who went to the different places would state that they saw the several defendants seated at tables or desks, or something of the kind, surrounded by betting lists and racing cards. Generally the officer himself offered a bet or saw some other person do it, and he put down some money and received in exchange a card, after which the person charged made an entry in a book. The card contained the name and address of the person betting, and a number. That was substantially all the evidence that would be offered, and the only way in which the evidence would vary at all was that there were some instances in which the defendant himself did not make the bets but saw them made by others. In those cases the defendants were charged with permitting rooms in their houses to be used for betting. The cases were taken separately, and the first called was that of Thomas Forehaw, of Milk-street, Turner-street. Police-constable Rushforth stated that he went to the defendant's office on the previous day. It was a private house, and a room on the right of the passage going in was divided by a partition, in which was a hole like those through which tickets are issued at theatres. Witness read to the defendant, who was inside, the warrant for his arrest, and the defendant said it was what he had expected for some time. After the examination of the first witness the defendant pleaded guilty. In the case of Joseph Crossley, of the Vine Inn, Thomas-street, Police-constable Camanada said he went to the defendant's place, and made a bet on a horse. The defendant admitted the offence. The charge against George Elston, of Turner-street, was withdrawn. John Franklin, John-street, pleaded guilty. George Garteide, of the Moulders' Arms, a beer-house in John-street, was convicted of having allowed his house to be used by a person named Brewer for betting purposes. John Holt, Back Turner-street, pleaded guilty. A number of other cases were gone into, in which some of the parties pleaded guilty, and the offences were proved against others. The number of years which had been allowed to elapse without having the law put in force was pleaded generally. Holt and Crossley were fined £100 each, and all the rest £75 each, except Wilson, Elston, and Lynch, who were discharged. In default of payment the defendants would be imprisoned for three months.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

QUERIES.

WHAT sort of a substance is "Musical Pitch?"
 WHAT is a "portable ox-tail?"
 "Is a 'cotton gin' intoxicating?"
 WHERE do "literary laurels" grow?
 CAN you steer a vessel by the "compass of the voice?"
 How much is "The Village Pound?"

TECHNICAL WISE SAWS.

A TAILOR sits on his board, flies his goose, cuts his own cabbage, and stays at home when he is always cutting out.

A SHOEMAKER looks to his end when he is waxing strong, and is no believer in the immortality of his sole, because he hammers it to the last.

A NAILER never spareth the rod, though he heateth whenever he beats. His hits are always hard on the head, and his blows are given with the face of his hammer and the handle of his bellows.

A PAINTER is an oily customer. He has a brush with everybody he comes in contact with; and though he colours up and reddens when found doing knotting, he still takes the lead that is required for his employer's work, and melts it down in his paint-pot to use it.

A CARPENTER is a plane-dealer. His "saws" are sharp; he has a rule for doing everything on the square; he can scale any height of building, he can auger and bore well, and can walk the plank as well as cut it from under him. He is a regular chip of the old block.

A PRINTER can do nothing without his stick; he is always bothered about some matter or other. But this is the type of the whole companionship, who claim the exclusive copyright to stick each other even in the gallery.

THIN MAN. "Boy, what's that hungry dog following me for?"

BOY. "He thinks you are a bone, I reckon."

THE BEST POLICY FOR TURKEY.—Eat it. A DREADFUL SHOWER.—The reign of terror. CAN a watch be said to be perfectly dry when it has a running spring inside.

THE HEIGHT OF MODESTY.—The most bashful girl we ever knew was one who blushed when she was asked if she had not been courting sleep.

AWFUL NUISANCES.

To find, directly after the introduction at a ball, that your dress tie has shifted round to the back of your neck, and that your watch is hanging loose, giving you thereby the appearance of a semi-inebriate.

To be asked at the house of your innamorata by a three-year-old demon whether you like "Sissy Rose," and in reply to yours in the affirmative, to be told that "Sissy Rose" hates you, "cause she told Misser Brown (your detested rival), so.

To discover, after dining in a strange hotel, in a strange place, that you are penniless, and that some of the plate is missing out of the room you have engaged.

To have an immense dog, which has been recently indulging in a bath, suddenly place his paws affectionately on your white waistcoat, in order to testify his regard for you by licking your face.

"COURT"-ING after marriage—Getting a divorce.

"SIR," said an old Scotch woman to her minister, "I dinna ken a part of your sermon yesterday." "Indeed; what was it?" "You said the Apostle used the figure of circumlocution; and I dinna ken what it means." "Is that all? It's very plain. The figure of circumlocution is merely a periphrastic mode of diction." "Oh! ah! is that all?" said the good woman; "what a pair of fools I was not to understand that!"

A MEMBER of the Peace Society is said to have objected to live on the earth because it's a revolver.

AN exasperated dealer in shakes got off the following, after Tom Moore's "dear gazelle":

"I never wrote up 'skates to sell,'
 Trusting to fickle nature's law,
 And advertised and puffed 'em well,
 Confound it! but 'twas sure to thaw."

CHEAP and nasty—A pennyworth of Epsom salts.

CONJUGIAL CONUNDRUMS.

WHAT does a husband's promise about giving up tobacco end in?—Why in smoke!

WHAT does a drunken husband's thirst end in?—Why in bier!

If your wife "kills you with laughing," what crime does she cause to be perpetrated?—Why, man's laughter!

If you refuse your wife any boxes for the opera, in what condition do you find boxes and wife?—Why, in tiers.

A DRAWING MAN.—"Can you draw, young man?" inquired Quill, of an applicant for a private tutorship. "Certainly," replied the candidate. "At ten years of age I could draw beer; at twelve, a picture; at fifteen, a truck loaded with cabbages; at sixteen, an inference; at twenty, a bill of exchange. If I were an actor I believe I could draw the largest kind of a house; but being a teacher I am content to draw a salary, and the bigger the better." "You'll do," said Quill.

LORD CHESTERFIELD once remarked that even Adam, the first man, knew the value of politeness, and allowed Eve to have the first bite of the apple.

TENEMENT that is not occupied half the time—The room for improvement.

Who was the first man condemned to hard labour for life?—Adam.

A CURIOUSITY.—A governess, advertising for a situation, says "she is a perfect mistress of her own tongue."

"OPERATIVE SPINNERS."—Spiders.

TAKING THE OATH.

"Do you," said Fanny, t'other day,
 "In earnest love me as you say?
 Or are those tender words applied
 Alike to fifty girls beside?"
 "Dear cruel girl," cried I, "forbear;
 For, by those eyes, those lips, I swear."
 She stopped me, as the oath I took,
 And cried, "You've sworn, now kiss the book!"

A GENTLEMAN arguing with a Scotch lady, when at length he stopped. "I tell you what, Ma'am," said he, "I'll not argue with you any longer; you're not open to conviction." "Not open to conviction, Sir!" was the indignant reply; "I scorn the imputation, Sir; I am open to conviction. But," she added, after a moment's pause, "show me the man that can convince me."

[THE following novel intimation appears at the end of a recent invitation to a wedding: "No cards! No cake! No Wine! No kissing the bride!"

"WHAT are you doing there, all alone in that large house?" said a gentleman to an Irishman, the sole occupant of a dilapidated building in Pine Street.

"Sure and it's an officer I am, your Honour," said Pat.

"An officer! how so?"

"Why, you see, the others are all gone, and I'm a lieutenant."

MUCH libellous matter has been written on tombstones about wives. Witness this from Selby, in Yorkshire:

"Here lies my wife, a sad slattern and shrew;
 If I said I regretted her I should lie too."

Here is another, often attributed to Dryden, but to be found in the French long before:

"Here lies my wife; here let her lie;
 She's at rest, and so am I."

The following one breathes a spirit of resignation which is far less abrupt. There is also a ludicrous touch of the polite about it:

"She once was mine;
 And now
 To Thee, O Lord, I her resign;
 And am your obedient, humble servant,
 Robert Kemp."

A SOUTHERN editor is bitterly opposed to the education of women as surgeons. "Suppose," he says, "a gentleman were put under the influence of chloroform by such a doctress, what is to prevent the woman from kissing him?"

In cold, northern count, by a wise provision of nature, the mountains are clad in "firs."

THE "Woman Question."—What shall I get for a spring bonnet?

DESIGNS WANTED FOR

A set of artificial teeth for the mouth of the Mississippi.

A new mattress for the bed of the North River.

A clothes-prop for the Equinoctial Line.

A saddle for a night-mare.

A pair of ears for a butter-boat.

A lid for a Christmas-box.

A slipper for the foot of Mount Washington.

An immense pen to rule railway lines.

A kid glove for a hand at whist.

A bride for a clothes-horse.

A cork for a bottle-jack.

A steam-saw to cut sun-beams.

A poor man once came to a miser, and said,

"I have a favour to ask."

"So have I," said the miser; grant me the first."

"Agreed."

"My request is," said the miser, "that you ask me for nothing."

DOMESTIC SCENE.

"PRETTY time of night, Mr. M—, for you to come home—pretty time, three o'clock in the morning; you, a respectable man in the community, and the father of a family."

"Tisn't three—it's only one; I heard it strike. Council always sits till one o'clock."

"My soul! Mr. M—, you're drunk—as true as I'm alive; you're drunk. It's three in the morning."

"I say, Mrs. M—, it's one. I heard it strike one as I came around the corner, two or three times."

His spouse could say no more; so she retired.

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Of the numerous invaluable discoveries which modern Chemistry has placed at the disposal of the Faculty, it may be safely asserted that there is not one, the properties of which entitle it to such universal admiration and patronage as "MEASAM'S Medicated Cream." Its application in the prevention, as well as in the cure of disease, is so varied and useful, as scarcely to be described within the limits of an advertisement; suffice it to say, however, that in RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, STIFF JOINTS, PILES, FISTULA, PAINS IN THE CHEST AND LIMBS, TIC-DOLOREUX, or any disease arising from Cold, &c., its efficacy is at once removing those diseases, and even in the chronic and more severe forms, of giving immediate relief, is truly astonishing, and must be seen to be believed. It is

equally eradicator of RINGWORM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, and other epidemic diseases, producing regular action of the pores; in fact, assisting Nature to throw off the superfluous fluids by what is called perspiration, sensible and insensible, but more particularly the latter; thereby regulating the circulation rendering the skin clear and healthy, and giving that tone and vigour to the whole system without which life can scarcely be said to be enjoyed. In BURNS, SCALDS, CORNS, BRUISES, OLD PHAGEDENIC WOUNDS, &c., it has likewise no equal; and as a cosmetic for the toilet or nursery, in removing BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, DISCOLORATIONS, and those cutaneous eruptions incidental to children and young people (used in solution), its properties cannot be over-estimated; it is, therefore, recommended to the heads of families, and especially to mothers and nurses, who, by its habitual and judicious use upon those under their care, will prevent many of those diseases which become, in the course of years, engrafted, as it were, into the system, and often supposed to be hereditary. For BATHING, to the adult—if before taking a bath it be well rubbed in—it will be found a perfect luxury being as delicate as the finest Eau de Cologne, thoroughly cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from our habits of clothing, &c., are liable to become stopped, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids before alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or gaseous perspiration, being as unfit to be thrown back upon the system, to be used a second time, as is the air which has been once ejected from the lungs, which, it is well known, cannot be breathed again and again without becoming destructive to health, and very speedily even to life itself; and these fluids must be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is unquestionably the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, languor or debility, stupor, restlessness, faintings, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated, which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly, if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the state of the skin. And here it should be remarked, how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath, that everything necessary has been done—the fact being, that water will have little or no effect in dissolving the incrustation, so to speak, of the dried or obstructed perspiration. It is therefore recommended that a little of the Medicated Cream be used daily, or at all events before washing or taking a bath.

Numbers of the Nobility, Clergy, and charitable persons are now using their endeavours to make its wonderful properties known, and distribute it largely to the poor. It is pronounced by all to be the purest and most innocent, at the same time the most efficacious article known, and no doubt exists of its shortly becoming the universal Family Medicament.

The Proprietor would particularly impress upon the public the fact, that it does not in the slightest degree partake of the nature of CREAMS, ordinarily so called, nor of those greasy applications known as OINTMENTS or SALVES, the use of which is repugnant to every feeling of delicacy, but on the contrary, is as delicate in its use as the finest Eau de Cologne.

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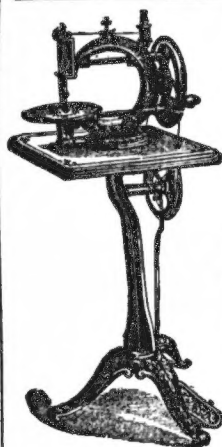
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